THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 129

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SIBERIA SEES AMERICA AS VAST MARKET

Nearness of Pacific Ports of Both Countries Big Factor

GRAPHITE BUYERS SOUGHT BY SOVIETS

Russia's Copper, Lumber and Coal Resources Almost Unlimited

By KING HAMILTON GRAYSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—America, with its almost unlimited financial resources, its many consuming possibilities, and its proximity to the Pacific ports of Siberia, presents one of the greatest marketing potentialities which confront the producing units of the eastern section of the Soviet Republic.

The potential wealth and buying power of the United States are constantly studied by the statisticians of all nations, but not with the same degree of anticipated results as those of Siberia. Today, careful Siberian engineering surveys reveal a wealth of natural resources as compared to those known 15 years ago.

The industrial production of Siberia and Russia declined prior to 1920 to about 15 per cent of its pre-war figures. However, the situation is rapidly changing and the Soviets look to the United States as a possible consumer of their increased production.

The Soviets are asking such questions as: "From what nations does the United States import our available products? Where do the Pacific coast states of America get their supplies of coal, timber, and lumber? Can Siberia gain a share of the graphite trade between America and Ceylon? Is it possible to compete with Canada, Chile, and Spain for part of America's business in copper ore, or concentrates, or refined and unrefined copper?"

Canada, Ceylon, Japan, Great Britain, and France, in the order named, are America's greatest suppliers of graphite. In central Siberia there had been some slight mining of this product from 1907 to 1909, but no accurate surveys had ever been made until 1927 in Turukhansk districts where the engineers placed the known reserves at 600,000 to 625,000 metric tons, with possible further reserves

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French Chamber Resting After Tax Bill Rush

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Political calm such as Paris has not known for months has descended on the city.

Parliament, after passing the tax reductions bill of 2,000,000,000 francs and having amended the social insurance law to take effect July 1, has adjourned until June 3. For at least five weeks all possibility of governmental crises is removed while the President of the Republic, some cabinet ministers and about half the Parliament enjoy the Algerian springtime. André Tardieu has left Paris for a few days' hard earned rest but will return April 30 to preside over a cabinet meeting.

In the field of foreign affairs similar calm prevails. The London naval conference is over; a commission on eastern European reparations, which has been sitting in Paris since the second Hague conference, is appending final signatures to the intricate details of its agreement and Johann Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, is being welcomed by the French Government on the occasion of his significant visit to Paris.

It was a foregone conclusion that Herr Schober would visit the French capital after his journeys to Berlin and Rome. French opinion, with exception of that of the Socialists, who consider Herr Schober as well as Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, to be representative of reactionary forces in eastern Europe, hails the arrival of the Austrian Chancellor with acclaim. A whole series of official entertainments in his honor are being planned, including a gala performance at the Opéra and luncheons at the Foreign Office and Elysée Palace.

Although Herr Schober's sojourn in Paris will be primarily ceremonial in nature and, with his journey to London at the end of this week, will be an expression of Austria's appreciation of French and English support in having Austrian reparations canceled at the Hague conference, it is well known that preliminary arrangements are now being made for floating another Austrian loan and conversations preparatory to this step will doubtless be a feature of his Paris and London visits.

The eastern European reparations agreement is practically completed. All clauses affecting Czechoslovakia have been placed in final form and signed by Dr. Eduard Beneš who has returned to Prague.

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Thank You, America!

Members of Japanese Gratitude Party at Alcott House, Concord, Mass.

INDIAN VICEROY PUTS CURB ON PRESS ATTACKS

Invokes Special Powers to Suppress Dissemination of Sedition

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Indian Press Act, 1910, which Lord Irwin, British Viceroy, has revived under the special powers he wields for dealing with emergencies, penalizes the dissemination of sedition and incitement to violence. The act was repealed in 1922 upon the earnest recommendation of a committee of Indian moderates, who urged that the new constitutional outlook rendered any restriction upon the freedom of the press undesirable.

In announcing its revival Lord Irwin says: "Civil disobedience, whatever may have been the professed aim of those who launched it, is rapidly developing, as all reasonable men foresaw, into violent resistance to the constituted authority. Riots in Calcutta and Karachi, the armed outbreak at Chittagong and the grave disturbances at Peshawar show clearly that the spirit of revolution, fostered by the civil disobedience movement, is beginning to emerge in dangerous form. Nothing at the present moment is operating so powerfully to promote that spirit as the writings in the press."

In addition to the limited number of responsible journals printed, some in English, others in the more widely prevalent Indian languages, the press comprises hundreds of lithographed organs, published in local vernaculars and circulating from hand to hand. These local sheets collectively represent great political power in the

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Premier Sends Text of Pact to League

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, has now officially communicated the text of the treaty to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at Geneva with an explanatory letter which is published here. In this letter, Mr. MacDonald refers to the future activities of the League of Nations in connection with the reduction of naval armaments, and says: "It is our earnest hope that the Preparatory Commission will find in the results of our work a contribution which will have the effect of facilitating its future labors."

Senate to Get Pact at Once

WASHINGTON (AP)—The London Naval Treaty will be sent to the Senate for ratification as soon after its arrival in Washington on April 30 as possible.

The United States delegation will return to the capital on that day with the official copy of the pact and will confer with President Hoover.

In administration circles today, the expectation was expressed that the President in submitting the treaty to the Senate would amplify his views on the agreement.

CAPE HENRY OFFERS TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS

CAPE HENRY, Va. (AP)—Tribute was paid by 2500 persons here April 26 to the brave little band of Englishmen who came ashore at this point 323 years ago to establish the first permanent Anglo-Saxon civilization in a new world.

Short addresses were delivered by Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia, Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia and Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd of Connecticut.

JAPAN'S 'ENVOYS OF GRATITUDE' VISIT IN BOSTON

Young Women Here to Thank Americans for Aid During Earthquake

Unruffled by an ambitious schedule of visits to individuals and historical shrines of near-by New England, which they especially wished to see, Japan's "Envoys of Gratitude" paid several more official visits to friends of Japan in Boston April 28.

These three young women, Miss Ashino, Miss Tokuda and Miss Nakamura, lovely young representatives of Japanese womanhood in scholastic accomplishment, appearance and social grace, are touring the United States formally expressing the gratitude of their people for the generous assistance rendered by the United States during the earthquake of 1923.

They were guests of Mayor James M. Curley at lunch at the Copley-Plaza. Later in the afternoon they saw, with many smiles and expressions of pleasure, the acceptance by the City of Boston of 300 Japanese cherry trees, with the bestowal of which they had, among many other duties, been intrusted.

In a way the little ceremony of the presentation of the cherry trees was one of the most important engagements of the party in Boston, for it leaves here, in tangible permanence, a perennially lovely memorial to the national feeling they have made the long voyage from the East to express.

On the visit to Boston last November of members of the Imperial Japan Education Society, Prof. E. Noguchi predicted that a gift of cherry trees would soon be given to the City of Boston. On March 24 he cabled officers of the Japan Society in Boston that the gift would shortly arrive.

Now the trees, 300 of them, are here, and these young women of Japan have happily arrived in the city at a time when they could officially and with great charm and feeling, transfer them to the custody of their permanent owners, the people of Boston.

Among the places visited by the young women were the offices of The Christian Science Board of Directors. Hidesaburo Yokoyama, speaking for the group, thanked the directors for the timely assistance which Christian Scientists, through them, had rendered Japan in its time of need.

Mr. Yokoyama then presented to the directors letters from the Mayor of Tokyo and the director of the Bureau of Reconstruction of the Japanese Government, and a set of the books prepared by the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama and the reconstruction bureau to commemorate the completion of the reconstruction work.

Corinto Installs Range Beacons

MANAGUA, Nic. (By U. P.)—Installation of several lighted range beacons at Corinto, principal Nicaraguan port on the Pacific coast, affording navigational aids excelling anything in any other Central American port, was announced April 27 by Irving A. Lindberg, American resident high commissioner and collector general of customs.

The Nicaraguan Government furnished the materials while the United States Navy gave technical and engineering assistance. Work of making soundings and selecting locations for the beacons required three years and cost the Nicaraguan Government $50,000.

Corinto has an almost completely landlocked harbor but until the beacons were installed large draft vessels were required to enter and depart during daylight and high tide to avoid going aground in the narrow channel.

LINDBERGH CUTS HIS OWN TIME TO THE CANAL ZONE

Crosses Caribbean From Havana to Cristobal in 10 Hrs., 31 Mins.

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh rested here April 28, after having written in a 10 hour and 31 minute flight from Havana Sunday another chapter in man's conquest of the air.

Leaving Havana at 5:33 a. m. Colonel Lindbergh set his big Sikorsky plane down at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, 11:37 a. m., and 35 minutes later took off for France Field, here, arriving at 4:04 p. m. several minutes ahead of the schedule he had set for himself. The distance flown was 1033 miles.

His route was directly across the Caribbean Sea to a point on the Nicaraguan coast instead of to Yucatan and then down the coast to the refueling point. The saving thus effected in distance is one of the short cuts enabling the seven-day air mail between New York and Buenos Aires, in inauguration of which the flight was made.

Colonel Lindbergh carried with him 215 pounds of mail, which, transferred to another similar plane, will be carried on by L. B. Moore toward Talara, Peru, from which point various planes will spread it to points of address in the South American Republics. It is planned that the mail, which left New York, April 25, will be in Buenos Aires May 2. Northbound mail will leave Montevideo Saturday and should be here on Wednesday, May 7.

The famous transatlantic aviator himself will not complete the inaugural project, but will remain here for a few days and return home the latter part of the week. The route this far is that of the Pan American Airways Inc., while from France Field to Montevideo and Buenos Aires it is that of the Pan American-Grace Airways.

The flight from Havana, as the earlier flights from New York to Washington, Washington to Miami and Miami to Havana, was without particular event. The Colonel, at first fearful lest his machine was overloaded, was said to have enjoyed it greatly and several times to have relinquished the controls of the machine to Basil Rowe, who flew with him. Bert Denicky also was along as radio operator.

A crowd of officials and civilians gathered at France Field to welcome the flier on what was his third inaugural air mail trip into Spanish America. The weather was brilliant and warm.

Historic Engine Stays in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—"Texas," the Confederate locomotive that made history when Sherman was marching through Georgia, cannot go north even for a visit to Henry Ford's Museum.

Mayor I. N. Ragsdale revealed on April 25—the eve of Georgia's Memorial Day—that he had refused representatives of Mr. Ford the privilege of taking the old iron rebel to his Detroit shops for rejuvenation.

Mr. Ford sought the engine recently for his museum, but was told it was the property of Georgia and must stay at Grant Park Cyclorama, Atlanta. Then representatives of Mr. Ford tried to borrow the locomotive but got the same answer.

They Hope for Their Place in the Sun

Wide World

A Second and a Half of Labor During the Solar Eclipse April 28 Beckons These Natural Scientists of Mount Wilson Observatory on a 1400-Mile Trek to a Mountain Plateau on the California Desert. The Actual Photographing of the Eclipse Will Require but a Second and a Half. Dr. S. P. Nicholson, Who Heads the Mount Wilson Observatory Field Party, Is Shown Second From the Left in This Group, Who Are Examining The Coelostat, Which Automatically Synchronizes Its Motion With That of the Sun. The Others Are (Left to Right) Dr. E. Petit, H. S. Fehr, H. D. Babcock, A. N. Beede, Dr. T. Dunham Jr., and Sinclair Smith.

Voices Jump Atlantic From Moving Train

First 2-Way 'Phone' Service Successfully Opened on Canadian Line

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Voices leaped across the Atlantic, over the border to the United States and through the provinces of Canada on April 27, when the first two-way telephone circuit on a moving train was placed in commercial service between Toronto and Montreal. The train, while the conversations were in progress, was speeding at from 50 to 75 miles an hour, the distance between the two cities, 334 miles, being covered in 360 minutes. There was no distortion of voice, which was transmitted clearly in both directions.

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, exchanged greetings with London, England, Ottawa and Washington, and received a message on the train from the steamship La France, which at the time was in mid-ocean. Then the telephone was placed at the service of press representatives, who talked with friends in distant cities and towns. The writer, on the way between Kingston, Ont. and Montreal, talked with friends in Swampscott, Mass., and the voices, while distant, were at all times clear.

J. C. Burkholder, chief engineer of the Canadian National Telegraphs, who was chiefly responsible for the success of the experiment, explained to the writer that his system makes use of the telegraph lines which parallel the railroad tracks, thereby reducing the transmission losses which would occur were voices transmitted direct to the terminals, Cobourg, 70 miles distant from Toronto, and Morrisburg, 93 miles from Montreal, whence the conversations are routed

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Miami Rubs Its Eyes to See Viking Ship Sail Into Port After Crossing Atlantic

The 60-Foot Viking Ship Roald Amundsen Is Making a Round-World Voyage to Acquaint People With the Achievements of the Hardy Norsemen From 700 to 1400 A. D. It Is Such a Ship That Leif Ericson Used in His Explorations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Manned by four fair-haired, blue-eyed descendants of hardy Norse seamen, the Roald Amundsen, 60-foot open Viking ship, made Miami its first American port on a trip around the world, having been 53 days crossing the Atlantic from Spain and nearly a year since sailing out of its home fjord in Norway.

People here fairly rubbed their eyes at the vision of the ancient type of ship with its high dragon prow as it plowed its way into the harbor, its one square striped sail bulging in the breeze and its rows of Viking shields hanging on the gunwale, glittering in the sunshine. It was a strange sight among the giant modern ocean steamers and palatial private yachts.

Capt. Gerhard Folgero is in command of the Viking ship which is a fulfillment of his life's ambition. Going to sea at an early age, the young Norseman, who claims descent from Leif Ericson, learned much of the history and traditions of the early Vikings.

"For 20 years it has been my ambition to sail a Viking ship to America," he said. "I wanted to show the American people, and especially the boys and girls, how Leif Ericson

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Mussolini 'Inducts' 90,000 'Black Shirts'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

FASCIST levy resulting in the addition to the Fascist Party of 90,000 recruits and the promotion of 110,000 Balilla to Avanguardisti, was celebrated April 27 throughout Italy. The ceremony in Rome took place in presence of Premier Mussolini, who reviewed the new Fascist contingent. The principal event of the ceremonies, however, was launching five war vessels at Trieste, Monfalcone, Sestri, Ponente, Spezia, and Castellammare.

WOMEN VOTERS VOICE SUPPORT OF NAVAL PACT

Delegates at Louisville to Consider American and International Issues

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Approval of the London Naval Treaty is being expressed generally by the 800 women from 45 states who are here for the tenth anniversary meeting of the National League of Women Voters, and the provisions of the treaty together with applications of the Kellogg pact will be important features of the discussions during the biennial convention this week.

The league is the second national organization of women to meet since the London agreement was reached, the first being the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at which naval reduction was opposed. The league, which is the successor to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has a very active international relations department and has conducted a nation-wide campaign from headquarters in New York City, supplementing the work of the general Washington headquarters.

Industrial problems, particularly unemployment, administration of state labor laws, industrial development in the South, the tariff, the public's responsibility toward juvenile delinquency, and maternity and infancy welfare are among the problems which the women will discuss and upon some of which they will take action.

It is expected that the Cooper bill providing for the transfer to the Public Health Service of the work now carried on under the Sheppard-Towner Act from the children's

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Ruins of Sodom Believed Found

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—What are believed to be the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah are now being excavated by Father Mallon, director of the excavations on behalf of the Rome Pontifical Biblical Institute in the region of Tel el At and Ghassul, in the neighborhood of the Dead Sea.

Father Mallon refutes some scholars' contention that the destroyed cities lay south of the Dead Sea by pointing out that all Scripture texts favor the northern tradition, placing them near the mouth of the River Jordan.

He recalls Genesis, chapter 13, verses 10 to 12, in which the writer, explaining Lot's residence in Sodom, uses statements which exclude the possibility of the city being situated south of the Dead Sea. The finds include foundations, stone walls, subterranean granaries, brick ovens, straight streets between brick walls, also four classes of silex and stone instruments, objects in quartz, alabaster and bone and jewels, seals and ceramics in different forms.

VENEZUELA REPORTS SURPLUS

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—A surplus of 102,000,000 bolivares ($20,400,000) existed in the National Treasury April 15, President Juan Batista Perez informed Congress in a message made public April 27.

Industry Trims Sail to Fit Wind

Adjusts Production to Meet Demands Only of Current Consumption

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—An optimistic picture of coming business conditions was portrayed by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Hoover National Business Survey Conference, issued on the eve of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Summarizing reports obtained by the conference from virtually every important line of business and industry, covering generally the first quarter of 1930. Mr. Barnes said the results indicated the following significant phases:

That large American industry is fully carrying out the construction program forecast by them last December when the conference met; a manifest adjustment of production of goods to current consumption; continued prudent merchandising policies in retail distribution, and evidence in our foreign trade of problems of trade disturbance in other countries.

"This information and these trade indices," Mr. Barnes said, "are submitted to the business world for interpretation by individual judgment."

Other significant phases of Mr. Barnes's summary, covering various other lines of industry and business, follow:

Short term credit: Money market conditions have noticeably eased and there has been a marked decline in the average rates charged by banks in leading cities. The condition of commercial and reserve banks assures a large volume of available bank credit.

Improvement in Building

Long term credit: For the first quarter of 1930 the volume of new capital obtained by producing and distributing crops total $1.584,000,000, which is the record for new capital obtained for such purposes in any first quarter except 1929.

Building and loan associations: Building and loan associations in practically every section of the coun-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Debate on Parker Is Asked Delayed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Delay until late in the week, of the debate on the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, to the United States Supreme Court, was sought when the question of confirmation came before the Senate April 28.

Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, asked the Senate to delay debate until May 1, at the request of his colleague, F. M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who has been called out of the city.

Meanwhile there was some discussion of referring the nomination back to the Judiciary Committee to permit inquiry into a complaint sent to George W. Norris, chairman, by Ralph Hays, secretary to Newton D. Baker, when the latter was Secretary of War.

This complaint relates to the handling of a war claims case by Judge Parker as a special assistant to the Attorney-General. The case was lost, but the Government later recovered damages in equity court.

LABOR RESIGNATION CAUSES BY-ELECTION

LONDON (AP) — The West Fulham by-election May 6, in which the issue of Empire trade is playing a prominent part, will be a straight fight between Labor and Conservative candidates.

J. W. Banfield was nominated by the Labor Party at the official nominations April 26, and Sir Cyril Cobb, Conservative, who sat for West Fulham from 1918 until his defeat last year, was put forward by the Unionist Party. The by-election was caused by the resignation of Dr. G. E. Spero, Labor.

HOOVER PUTS REFORMS UP TO CONGRESS

Special Message Demands Prompt Action on His Improvement Plan

PUTS ONUS OF DELAY ON NATIONAL HOUSES

Without Co-operation, He Says, He Will Not Be Able to Perform High Duty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In a special message addressed to Congress April 28, President Hoover, for the third time since taking office, urged prompt enactment of a comprehensive and specific program of law enforcement improvement.

In his communication the President reiterates the five-fold plan recommended by him in his regular message of Dec. 3, 1929, and reminds Congress that without its co-operation in this regard he will not be able effectively "to perform the high duty which falls upon the Executive in enforcement of the federal laws."

The President's special message was prompted by the fact that the Congressional session is nearing its end and so far the only feature of his program that has made any concrete progress toward enactment is the proposal of transferring the Prohibition Bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. The House has passed a bill authorizing this step and the Senate Judiciary Committee has favorably reported this measure, with some slight changes. It is now on the Senate calendar awaiting consideration.

If, as is evident, Congressional leaders do not contemplate enacting at this session any more of the President's law-enforcing program than this provision, it is the President's intention of placing the responsibility for the delay directly upon them. The text of the message follows:

Urges Prompt Action

"In my messages of June 6 and Dec. 3, 1929, I placed before Congress the urgency of certain improvements necessary to effective criminal law enforcement. Substantial progress has been made upon some of the measures proposed, yet we are nearing the end of the present session and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of action upon all these recommendations before adjournment.

"The most important recommendations made by me were five in number:

"1. There should be a transfer of the functions of detection and prosecution of prohibition cases from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice and thus an ending of divided responsibility and effort. An act providing for this transfer was passed by the House of Representatives and has now been reported to the Senate by its Judiciary Committee.

"2. There must be relief afforded from congestion in the courts. While this congestion is evidenced by the dockets in many courts, its full implications are not shown by them. The so-called bargain days, when light fines are imposed as the result of pleas of guilty, clear the docket but the result distinctly undermines respect for law. No conclusion appears to have been reached as to the method of accomplishing this either by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate or by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

"3. There must be extension of federal prisons with more adequate parole system and other modern treatment of prisoners. We have already 11,985 prisoners in federal establishments built for 6946. The number of federal prisoners in federal and state institutions increased 6277 in the nine months from June 30, 1929, to April 1, 1930.

Need More Room in Prisons

"The Attorney-General has stated that we cannot hope to enforce the laws unless we can have some point of reception for convicted persons. The overcrowding of the prisons themselves is inhumane and accentuates criminal tendencies. Bills providing for this relief were passed by the House and are now, I understand, in course of being reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee.

"4. We are in need of vigorous reorganization of the border patrol in order to consolidate various agencies so as effectually to prevent illegal entry of both aliens and goods. Proposals to bring about such re-organization are before the committees of Congress.

"5. The District of Columbia is without an adequate prohibition enforcement law. A bill for that purpose has been introduced and hearings have been held before the Senate District Committee. It should contain the safeguards recommended by the Attorney-General.

"We have within the limits of existing legislation improved the personnel and greatly increased the efficiency of the existing federal machinery in criminal law enforcement during the past year. The above reforms are necessary, however, if I am to perform the high duty which falls upon the Executive of enforcement of the federal laws.

"While a considerable part of this condition arises from the laws relating to intoxicating liquors, yet the laws relating to narcotics, automobile thefts, etc., which have been enacted by the Congress during recent years, also contribute to create the present

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13 BOY SCOUTS RECEIVE HERO HONOR MEDALS

Unusual Bravery Recognized by National Court of Honor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Thirteen Boy Scouts have received the Gold Honor Medal, the highest award made by the organization, for displaying unusual heroism in saving others, according to announcement made by Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and chairman of the National Court of Honor, April 28.

The awards were to Bruce Estey of South Pasadena, Calif.; Chester Jackson, Harlan, Ky.; Walter Leatham, Alameda, Calif.; Charles Mort, Winchester, Va.; Paul K. Taylor, Highland Park, Mich.; Newton Crouch, Griffin, Ga.; William Vernon Hood, Brownsville, Tenn.; Walter Fichter, West Hazleton, Pa.; Elmer Clark, Redfield, S. D.; John Angle, Shippensburg, Pa.; Joe Thonemann, Middletown, N. Y.; Bernard A. Dawson, Zanesville, O., and James Van Wellenden, Nyack, N. Y.

One of the most notable rescues was that performed by Walter Fichter in saving a child he did not know. Walter, who was 13 years of age, with three hiking companions was near the end of a railroad trestle when he heard the whistle of an approaching train around a curve and noticed three children crossing the tracks. The youngest child, a boy of about 5 years, stumbled and fell. As the train was approaching rapidly, he crawled to the side of the bridge and clung to the horizontal wooden string-piece which held the sleepers together, holding with his hands and one leg while his body hung over the edge, with the stony bed of a brook far below.

The Scout acted quickly. He ran along the string piece and crossed the track at the point where the child lay just a moment before the train thundered past. Plunging face down between the rail and the string-piece, he pushed his way to the child, whose grip was fast loosening.

The train was already upon them, but young Fichter clung fast to the child while it rumbled by, the ladders and packing boxes of the cars missing their heads by inches. Neither was injured.

Bruce Estey, 19 years of age, received the award for rescuing a young woman from drowning in a heavy sea at Manhattan Beach, Calif., unassisted, and immediately after assisting in the rescue of four other persons who were bathing near by. The Scout made no report of the incident, but witnesses informed the local scout authorities. When queried on the subject, Estey replied:

"I made no special report, as I knew I had done nothing more than any other Eagle Scout or Red Cross life saver would do."

William Vernon Hood, 18 years of age, was one of a party in a boat which hit a submerged log and sank during a storm in the night. A lightning flash revealed a woman in the party struggling desperately in the water. Hood seized her and succeeded in pulling her to the boat, which was floating again. When he turned to the rescue of others, the boat was again overturned and the woman slipped off and could not be recovered again, although the Scout made repeated efforts to reach her.

Thirty-three certificates of heroism also were awarded to other Scouts for saving the lives of others in instances where there was less hazard to the rescuer.

INDUSTRY TRIMS ITS SAILS TO FIT PREVAILING WIND

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try report improvement as far as withdrawal is concerned and an increase in the amount of money available for loan purposes.

Savings: A general tendency throughout the country for saving deposits to increase.

Life insurance: During the first quarter of 1930, new life insurance in various forms exceeded any first quarter of any year.

The construction industries: Total building contracts for all classes show $1,100,000,000 for the first quarter of 1930 against $1,256,000,000 for 1929 and $1,485,000,000 for 1928. Commercial and public works building is running ahead of residential building, the figures show. March figures show an added revival in all but residential building. A computation of assured highway expenditure for 1930 indicates a total of $1,601,000,000 for state and local roads as against $1,350,000,000 in 1929.

Railroads: Total expenditures for the first quarter indicate an increase of 40 per cent over the expenditures for the same period in 1929.

Iron and steel industries: In the first quarter of 1930 the production of steel averaged 74 per cent of capacity.

Automobiles: In the first quarter total production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada totaled 1,045,000, compared with the record figure of 1,546,000 in 1929. In 1930 production was larger than in 1928 or 1927.

Retail and wholesale trade: Retail trade conditions are complicated and confused. An index for the first quarter compares favorably in volume of turnover with a year ago, although dollar values show about 6 per cent less.

Studying Ups and Downs

In commenting on the stabilization phase of the annual meeting program, the chamber in a formal announcement pointed out that the "cyclical vicissitudes through which business passes have heretofore been regarded in a large measure as inevitable, but in the past few years they have been subject to broad, analytical study.

"Individual manufacturing corporations," it went on, "have attempted to reduce seasonal rises and dips in production, which result in costly irregularities, with some success. In some instances two or more individual industries have by co-operation reduced the fluctuations in employment.

"Progress in these experimental attempts has been definite enough to open wider possibilities of achievement on a broader scale. The next logical step would appear to be the consideration of the possibilities of stabilization of all economic factors on a national scale."

Foremost among the questions that will be taken up at later open sessions and round tables, as enumerated by the chamber are: stabilization and employment; Federal Farm Board policies; chain and branch banking; oil and forest conservation; trade practices; taxation; foreign trade; public construction as a factor in business stabilization; branch factories abroad; water transportation; old age pensions; railroad consolidation; centralization in Federal Government; future of air transportation.

President Hoover heads the list of government speakers. Others include Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; and Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

The first general session will be devoted to a broad survey of the question, "What's ahead for business?"

The second session will appraise the work that has been done in the direction of business stabilization, and will survey the possibilities of effective, concerted action in planning for the future on a national scale.

The third will consider Federal Farm Board operations. The fourth will bring business attention to bear upon the growing perplexities of taxation and fiscal policy.

The final general session will give an opportunity for a review of the relationship between American and Canadian business and a summing up of the entire meeting. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, publisher and business man, will be the principal speaker.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Peanuts, Lemonade and Circus En Route

With an auspicious sun shining down upon its well ordered length the first circus train of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey was moving toward Boston from New York to open an engagement of 10 days, beginning with a Wednesday matinee. Advices from New York indicated a high degree of satisfaction among the elephants and the llamas, the zebras and the not ordinarily loquacious giraffes at the imminence of a visit to Boston, for Boston, as may not be known to everyone, is down on the list handed about among the circus stars as a city that should not be missed. Not until the circus reaches Brooklyn, early in May, will it be "under canvas," but those who saw it last year in the Boston Garden had a chance to see that a circus under steel and glass can be as entrancing as one under whistling canvas.

Each reader may supply his or her own "Bests," "Betters," "Magnificents" and so on, including the "Unrivaled," "Stupendous" and "Never will be seen agains." The circus officials, which means John Ringling, have seen to it that, of all places in the world, the circus is not only the last but no place at all to come for the disappointment of dreams. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, step right this way. . . .

MAY 18 SET APART AS GOOD WILL DAY

Observance of May 18, as Good Will Day, with appropriate ceremonies and education of the children in the world's peace aims, is urged by Gov. Frank G. Allen in a proclamation.

"May 18 is observed by many nations as Good Will Day," the proclamation read. "I am very glad to call the attention of the people of this Commonwealth to the importance of observing in some appropriate manner the significance of this date. I sincerely hope that the teachers of all public schools will endeavor to instruct the young people in the meaning of Good Will Day and of the other important movements in the interest of world co-operation and international peace."

BETTER HOMES WEEK PLANNED

Exhibits of practically every convenience pertaining to the home, with lectures on subjects ranging from games and toys for children to artistic arrangement of gardens, have been scheduled in Cambridge for the week of April 27 to May 3, under auspices of the Better Homes Committee of Cambridge, in observance of Better Homes Week, an event being nationally observed as part of the National Better Homes in America movement.

MISS PHILLIPS TO SPEAK

Miss B. Maude Phillips, secretary to the former president of the Animal Rescue League, will address a public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society to be held in Tremont Temple at 3 p. m., April 29, giving incidents from her experiences with animals in the Rescue League work to illustrate their intelligence and sensitiveness.

BUILDING TRADES ELECT

HOLYOKE, Mass. (AP)—E. A. Johnson of Boston was re-elected president of the State Building Trades Council April 27 at the closing session of a two-day convention. Other officers re-elected included James E. Scanlon of Worcester, vice-persident, and James P. Meehan of Lawrence, secretary-treasurer.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

PAWTUCKET, R. I. (AP) — The Blackstone Valley Safety Council announced April 25 that it had found an upward trend in employment in 23 factories hereabouts. Its figures showed there were 11,931 employed in the factories in January, 12,157 in February and 12,653 in March.

INDIAN VICEROY MOVES TO CURB PRESS ATTACKS

(Continued from Page 1)

hands of those who direct their policy. They have to be sensational in order to survive. They have become a great engine of vilification of established law and order and in time of excitement have had an extraordinary effect in stirring up mob violence. It now transpires, for example, that one of the determining causes of the recent attack upon Europeans in Peshawar was the circulation in these organs of groundless allegations regarding the child marriage bill, a purely non-political measure passed last September by the Legislative Assembly at Delhi to raise the marriage age for boys to 18 and that of girls to 14. These allegations were to the effect that the new law makes girls liable to medical examination before marriage, a procedure abhorrent to Moslem religious prejudices.

The press act now to be restored is to enable such dangerous perversions of truth to be penalized. The more responsible type of Indian newspaper proved to be very little affected by the press act during the 12 years it was in force.

Madras Paper Questions Lenience Toward Gandhi

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—European opinion in Bengal holds that there is something to be said for, as well as against, the Government of India's action in leaving Gandhi, who is ostentatiously breaking the law by manufacturing salt, at liberty to continue this course. Gandhi is selling his illegal salt at prices which, if demanded in a bazaar for government salt, would be likely to provoke a riot. Moreover, the illicit salt is impure.

The Madras Mail says: "Gandhi, whose proclaimed object is to provide the masses with cheap salt, is selling impure salt at nearly three times the price of purified salt made under government supervision." Gandhi's salt campaign is regarded as an economic absurdity, and from this viewpoint the Government may be justified in its attitude. Moreover, Gandhi is described as playing for martyrdom and has declared his desire to go to prison. There can be no doubt that Gandhi's defiance of the law is producing profound reactions upon every class of society. There have already been serious riots in Bengal and Bombay over disputes which in ordinary times would have been composed with little difficulty. In declining to take the Mahatma or his followers seriously the Government has so far followed the line of least resistance. It remains to be seen how far this policy will be justified.

Police Fire on Mob in Madras Disturbance

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Two Indians were killed, three were wounded, and scores of police were injured at least slightly, in Madras April 26 after a clash between the police and a mob.

When the demonstrators became unruly the police fired on them and were answered by stones.

The wife of Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by women volunteers in two motorbuses, left Jalapur April 28 for Onjar, where they will carry on their campaign against liquor. They chanted war songs, such as the following:

"We have embarked upon a war of truth and peace for the sake of our dear motherland.

"The brave should come into battle filled with enthusiasm and leaping with joy, and should lay down their lives with alacrity."

A dispatch from Surat April 28 said that Gandhi had authorized the nonpayment of land revenue taxes in Broach and Taluka.

Rebels Burn Cloth

KARACHI, India (AP)—While a British war plane hovered overhead, 8000 Indian Nationalists, April 28, burned a pile of foreign-made cloth 15 feet high, by way of inaugurating a new phase of civil disobedience and passive resistance.

The Nationalists first paraded the streets, three camel carts filled with the cloth accompanying them. A mass meeting was held and resolutions adopted condemning the Government for firing on "peaceful citizens" in Peshawar.

The ceremony ended with lighting the bonfire. Appearance of the war plane above caused a slight panic among the women, but nothing serious developed. The women sang hymns of sedition while the pile blazed.

LOWELL POPULATION REDUCED BY 12,709

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—This city lost 12,709 inhabitants, or 11.3 per cent of its population, in the last 10 years, an announcement from Colin C. Macdonald, census supervisor, made known today. The comparative figures were 112,759 in 1920 against 100,050 for 1930.

The loss was attributed largely to the textile depression which has gripped New England for 10 years and more. Another factor was the extinction of the cartridge and munition industry, which continued to flourish for several years after the war but closed down completely subsequent to the 1920 enumeration.

JUDGE TO ANSWER LAGUARDIA SPEECH

Joseph T. Zottoli, judge of the Municipal Court in Boston, is to present a radio address April 30 from 5:45 to 6 p. m. over station WNAC, in answer to the charge made in Boston by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York in the United States Congress, that prohibition increases crime.

Judge Zottoli, from his experience in prohibition trials, gives it as his conviction that repeal of the prohibition laws would be a backward step.

FOREST FIRES LAID TO LAX AUTHORITIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Failure of the State to punish violators of the forest fire code was blamed for the prevalence of forest fires in Connecticut this spring, in a statement issued by Robert M. Ross, forester for the Connecticut Forest and Park Association.

"There have been over 575 forest fires burning over an area in excess of 10,000 acres this spring," Mr. Ross said. "Practically all of these were caused through carlessness." Mr. Ross explained that existing state laws rigidly prohibit unlicensed fires, but that justices of the peace fail to punish offenders. "The forest growth on such property," he said, "is of immense value and the public should demand that the unlawful fire builder be given the maximum penalty."

Boston Street Fund Indorsed by G.G.A.

The Good Government Association has issued a statement commending the action of the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance in reporting favorably a bill to make available $6,250,000 to Boston for street improvements.

The association holds that the taxpayer should not be burdened with an expense caused by road neglect in the last three administrations and that bill indorsed by the Finance Committee provides for this by not departing too radically from the pay-as-you-go policy.

Hope was expressed that the Legislature would follow the example of the Finance Committee and pass the measure. Cost of running the city has steadily increased, the association pointed out in its statement. It volunteered information that, after deducting expenditures from loans for laying out and constructing highways, the total expenditures under the last three administrations were as follows: Mayor Peters (1918-21), $3,000,000; Mayor Curley (1922-25), $1,885,000; Mayor Nichols (1926-29), $2,825,000.

Expenditures for repairing streets by contract have also fallen off, the association notes, from $5,138,000 under Mayor Peters to $230,000 under the last Mayor.

Herreshoff Yacht Acquired by Ford

BRISTOL, R. I. (AP)—The Sprite, probably the oldest boat still in existence built by the Herreshoff family, has been shipped to Dearborn, Mich., to take a place in Henry Ford's historical museum there, according to officials of the Hereshoff Manufacturing Company, builders of America's Cup defenders.

The yacht, only 20 feet in length, was built in 1859, by John B. Herreshoff, assisted by his father and brother. About 10 years ago, Nathanael G. Herreshoff took the Sprite out of storage, painted it and installed it as an ornament on the lawn of his residence here.

Shipment of the craft to Dearborn was made April 26 by officials of the boat building concern, on orders from Nathanael Herreshoff, who is now in the South. It is not known here whether Mr. Ford has purchased the yacht or it has been presented to him by Mr. Herreshoff.

HOOVER PUTS REFORMS UP TO CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions. This is well indicated by the fact that less than one-third of federal prisoners are due to prohibition.

"Our obedience to law, our law enforcement and judicial organization, our judicial procedure, our care and methods of handling prisoners, in relation not only to Federal Government, but also to the state and municipal governments, are far from the standards that must be secured. These proposals, while they do not comprehend the whole which remains to be done in the Nation, are a step toward lifting the federal standards which must have a general beneficial influence.

(Signed) "Herbert Hoover."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Julia Blake, Darien, Conn.
Franklin Blake, Darien, Conn.
Mrs. Alice B. Wood, Brookline, Mass.
Lorraine Wood, Brookline, Mass.
Sara Fyle, Noroton, Conn.
Paul G. Smart, Noroton, Conn.
Mrs. F. O. Larson, Tulsa, Okla.
F. O. Larson, Tulsa, Okla.
Minnie E. Davis, Waltham, Mass.
C. E. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.
Merrill F. Darling, Somerville, Mass.

VASSAR GIRL HEADS DEBATERS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Miss Margaret Walters of Vassar, class of 1931, was chosen president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League April 26. Milton H. Williams, Wesleyan, 1931, was elected vice-president. Delegates came here for the business meeting from Yale, Williams, Amherst, Brown and Vassar.

FEDERAL INCOME RISES $140,000,000 IN NINE MONTHS

Decreases in Third Quarter Offset by Gains in First and Second

WASHINGTON (AP)—Confidence of the Administration that the Government will finish the present fiscal year with a moderate surplus was increased by an encouraging report made public April 27 on taxes collected during the nine months ending March 31.

This showed that receipts for the first three quarters of the fiscal year were $2,277,453,096, an increase of $140,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of a year previous. A general decrease in collections for January, February and March of this year was offset by wide increases for the last six months of 1929.

Income taxation was the source of $1,812,682,396 and miscellaneous taxes produced $464,770,699. Corporation income taxes amounted to $946,888,504 and individual income taxes totaled $865,793,891, the former an increase of $21,000,000 and the latter an increase of $103,000,000 above the same period of a year before.

The decrease in collections of the first quarter of the present calendar year, as compared with the first three months of 1929, was marked by a drop of approximately $8,000,000 in corporation income taxes, $40,000,000 in individual income taxes and $900,000 in miscellaneous taxes.

New York led the individual states in the total of taxes collected, contributing $695,048,510 during the nine-month period, an increase of approximately $100,000,000 over the same period of a year previous. Twenty-five states, however, showed smaller totals than in the year before, but in most such cases the drop was slight and was due to a slump in income taxes. A few states showed decreased income tax collections and increased collections from miscellaneous taxes.

North Carolina was second in the state totals with $200,896,820, an increase of about $16,000,000; Illinois third with $185,743,426 an increase of $14,000,000; Pennsylvania fourth with $171,625,444, a drop of $6,000,000, and California fifth with $115,136,433, an increase of about $2,000,000.

Music

Ethel Ramos

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Ethel Ramos, pianist, gave a recital which appeared greatly to please her rather small but discriminating audience. Her program comprised the Preludio in F minor by Handel; a Brahms Rhapsodie in G minor, the first movement of the MacDowell Sonata "Eroica"; Nocturne in F major, Etude Op. 25, No. 1, and the Polonaise in E flat minor, Chopin; Valse Brillante, Mana-Zucca; Lento by Scott; Godowsky's "Alt Wien," Dett's "Juba Dance"; "Gnomenreigen," Listz, and MacDowell's Etude de Concert in F sharp minor.

Miss Ramos displayed a facile touch. Her work was presented rather in miniature than otherwise, yet when strength appeared to be called for, she offered a touch full, firm and elastic. She has obviously studied carefully and profited well by her teaching. It now remains for her to broaden her musical perceptions, to infuse her performances with more individuality, for technically she appears to be in full command of whatever emergency may arise. There was warm applause for her throughout the recital.

Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall, the New England High School Festival Orchestra gave its third concert under direction of Francis Findlay, with Wallace Goodrich as guest conductor taking the baton for the closing number. The program included the Overture to "Anacreon" by Cherubini; Second movement of the Eighth Symphony by Beethoven; Air from the Suite in D major by Bach; Boldoni's "Menuet"; "Finlandia," by Sibelius; Trepak from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite; "Angelus," by Massenet; "Aubade Printanière," by Lacombe; The Young Prince and the Princess from "Schéhérazade," by Rimsky - Korsakoff; Sowerby's arrangement of the "Irish Washerwoman" and "Money Musk," and Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave."

When Mr. Findlay rapped for order his orchestra of some 200 or more young people snapped into alert attention. A quick upstroke of the baton, and the youthful performers were insinuated into a program taxing enough for far more seasoned players than these. In fact if one may offer what is intended as constructive criticism, the choice of numbers was not altogether felicitous. To be specific, one felt that neither in Massenet's "Angelus," Lacombe's "Aubade" or Sowerby's two transcriptions for orchestra were the young people at ease. Sowerby especially is cruel to the inexpert, and it was unfortunate that these obviously enthusiastic students should have been asked to cope with the ungracious (and needless) difficulties encountered. It is to their credit that they acquitted themselves with honor.

An especially noteworthy performance they gave of the Bach "Air." Tone quality was ripe and phrasing was excellent. The "Finlandia" also was played with a breadth of understanding among the players which was little short of remarkable. G. M. S.

'Assembly' Opposes Covenant Changes

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Three resolutions to revise the Covenant of the League of Nations were voted down April 16 by a model league of nations assembly held at Yale and attended by 400 delegates from New England universities and colleges.

The students, both men and women, represented different countries in the League, and followed the League's rules in their discussions and voting.

The propositions turned down were "compulsory specific settlement of all disputes," "application of sanctions against aggressor nations, thereby giving security," and elimination of the phrase "like the Monroe Doctrine" in Article 21 of the Covenant after the words "regional understandings."

On the first question the vote was 43 yes, 5 no; on the second 31 yes, 11 no, and on the last 32 yes, 8 no. A unanimous ballot was required for passage.

STATE HIGHWAY WORK HELPS EMPLOYMENT

State highway work for which allotments up to April 15 amounted to $3,295,762.10, and improvement of town roads costing $5,219,367.16 up to date, resulted in a steady increase in demands for employees and a consequent falling off in the number of applications received for employment, according to a statement issued by John D. Wright, secretary to Governor Allen.

The statement reveals that the pay roll for laborers hired by the State increased from $5000 to $25,000 since Jan. 1, with many of the larger contracts still pending. It was also pointed out that building programs increased nearly 100 per cent in March over February. A decided improvement in several other lines of important industries was also reported.

Kindness to Animals Urged as Step Toward World-Wide Humane Kinship

A real chance for humane education in the public schools, instead of its present incidental recognition, was urged by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in an address at Symphony Hall, in conjunction with Humane Sunday observances.

Training the child to recognize the obligations and rewards that accrue from expressing the spirit of justice and compassion, Dr. Rowley said, is a direct step toward establishing permanent peace in the world. He further declared that humane workers in teaching men and women to foster kindliness and compassion toward animals, had done a world of good for the individuals themselves by bringing into their experience a higher regard for things that are worth while.

Humane education is primarily the fostering of the spirit of love, justice and compassion, the society head continued. He thought it should have a larger place in the schooling of children than it now occupies, because it is a character builder.

When the world has reached the point where it realizes the sense of kinship which humane education is trying to teach, Dr. Rowley concluded, its dreams of permanent world peace will then become established facts.

Dr. Rowley's address was made following special observances in churches and organizations throughout the city, in which the children took the most active parts. Illustrated talks, and moving pictures aided in the educational programs. Guy Richardson, secretary of the M. S. P. C. A., spoke along the same lines as Dr. Rowley, at a meeting of the Young People's Assembly at Temple Israel.

ROSLINDALE PLANS HISTORICAL PAGEANT

A community pageant in 14 episodes depicting the history of Roslindale from the departure of the Puritans from England to the development of its community structure, will be the main feature of that city's contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, according to R. G. Fraser, chairman of the executive committee, arranging all local celebrations.

June 5 and 6 have been set aside for the pageant and other exercises in commemoration of the early settlers. Debates on abolition, temperance and Socialism, as they were held 300 years ago by early citizens of the town, will be re-enacted. A souvenir coin has been struck for the celebration. Examples may be procured from the Roslindale committee.

N. E. Steamship Co. to Be Heard in May

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission will hold a hearing in Boston May 26 to consider the question of continuing the temporary permit under which the New England Steamship Company operates, according to information received here April 25.

The request for a hearing was made by the Colonial Steamship Line, an independent operator between Providence and Boston and a competitor of the New England line, which is controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Shippers here using the Hartford-to-New York freight service of the New England company plan to appeal to the commission for continuation of the line.

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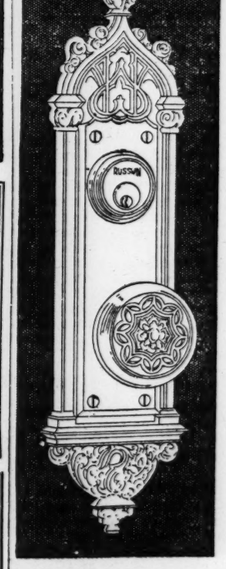

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CHAIN MERCHANT GROUP ANSWERS 'WILD' CHARGES

National Organization Defends System in Reply to Claims

NEW YORK—Replying to agitation against chain stores, the National Chain Store Association, through R. W. Lyons, executive vice-president of the association, which includes in its membership virtually all the chain store companies of the United States, issued a statement in which the charges are characterized as "wild, unreasoning, unfair and superficial." This is the chain store's answer:

"Chain Stores Send Money Out of Town—Certainly they do. All stores, even the post office, telegraph office, railroad office, insurance office, and the bank, must necessarily keep money flowing out of town, and goods and services coming in. Prosperity is built upon the increasing exchange of goods, services and money between towns and cities—and not solely upon interchange of products and services within the community.

"The A. & P., the largest food chain in the country, reports in an advertisement that their net profit per dollar is less than 2½ cents.

"Chain Stores and Taxes—Chain stores pay taxes equivalent to other stores in the same line. If they own the property on which their store is located, they pay taxes on that property. If they rent locations, the tax on the property is included in the rental.

"Chain Stores and Local Charities—Chain stores contribute to local charities, but, as J. C. Penney has said, 'There are two sides to the question. Every town has enthusiasts who, in their zeal to make it bigger and better, are almost continuously engaged in money-raising campaigns. Many of these campaigns have no public sanction whatever. The local business man has been levied on to such an extent that in self-defense he has had to help organize a community chest, with directors who receive and dispense the funds for charity.'

Built Upon Reputation

"Standards of Chain Store Merchandise—Success is built upon reputation. No store, no individual, prospers with a policy based upon deception. A customer fooled is a customer lost.

"The prominent chains of today were built upon the success of a single store's ability to secure, please and hold trade. That store has multiplied to hundreds of stores. Should any article of merchandise be questioned in one store it will be questioned in all the stores of a system.

"Chain Store Weights and Sizes—The mis-statement that chain stores sell smaller sized packages than independents, grew out of changes in weight or size the manufacturers made without making announcement to the public. Manufacturers of all nationally-known products have certified that they do not make different size packages for chain stores. If anyone doubts this, the truth can be obtained by writing directly to the manufacturer.

"Chain Stores and Popular Brands—Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement that chain stores sell popular brands at a loss. As a matter of fact, highly advertised goods and certain staples in the grocery line like sugar, flour, potatoes, butter, etc., are keenly competitive and carry comparatively little margin of gross profit. The advantage the chain store is able to offer to the consumer on this type of merchandise is comparatively small. On the other hand, since the lesser-known merchandise has always been sold at long profits by the old régime of distribution, by both the wholesaler and the retailer, the chain stores are able to, and do, offer their greatest advantages in just this particular line, which includes, coffees, teas, cereals, dried fruits, canned goods, etc.

Only Inefficient Fail

"Chain Stores and Independents—National authorities, and merchants themselves, declare that chain stores have taught individual retailers how to merchandise successfully. Only the inefficient fail. Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, says: 'Repeated analyses of failures and near-failures among retailers in all parts of the country bring out the fact that considerably less than 5 per cent of failures among independents were due to competition.'

"There are fundamental theories which mean success in retailing. They are available to the independent as well as to the chain store.

"Chain Store Wages—Chain store employees will tell you they receive wages as high, and oftentimes higher, than the average for their line of work. No chain store (nor any other business enterprise) is ever able to secure regular and competent help at a wage lower than the average standard of wages paid for similar services in a given community.

"Chain Store Employees—As a general rule chain stores employ all their help locally, unless the position requires a man or woman of long experience.

"Monopoly—Impossible, because the Sherman Anti-trust Law provides, in section 2, that 'every person (or corporation) who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"There are some 6000 separate chain store systems in the United States, and, according to the last government figures, they do only 15 per cent of the retail business of the country."

National Old-Age Pensions Advised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A nation-wide old age pension system was urged by delegates and speakers at the third annual national conference on old age security held here on April 25 as a necessary means of stabilizing society and, eventually, eliminating poor houses.

Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, one of the speakers at the annual dinner given in connection with the conference, said he hoped that hearings on his federal old age pension bill would begin within a few weeks. The example of New York State in passing the old age security act would greatly help the bill in Washington, he said.

Reports from administrators and students of various old age pension systems already established were read which declared that wherever such legislation has been enacted, in Ontario, California, Wisconsin and Utah, it has been successful in providing for the helpless aged poor.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE PROJECT ADOPTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An independent educational institution maintained by the city and known as Brooklyn College of the College of the City of New York will come into being next fall as a result of the action of the Board of Higher Education here on April 22. The new institution will offer full college courses, taking over the junior college and other college facilities of City College and Hunter College, now maintained in Brooklyn with an enrollment of 2800.

The ranking of the institution will be the same as that of Hunter College and the College of the City of New York. William A. Boylan, Associate Superintendent of Schools, will head the group.

NEW "RACKET" FOR INSURANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The State Attorney-General's office, with the co-operation of the Brooklyn District Attorney, is starting a campaign to eliminate fraudulent automobile insurance organizations which operate on a membership basis and without a license to sell insurance. Mr. Flynn declared that many persons who were driven out of illegal practices in negligence cases by the recent investigation here, have adopted the automobile insurance business as a new "racket."

High in Councils of League of Women Voters in the United States

Left to Right—Miss Katharine Ludington, First Vice-President; Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, Second Vice-President © Harris & Ewing; Miss Ruth Morgan, Third Vice-President; Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Fifth Vice-President.

WOMEN VOTERS VOICE SUPPORT OF NAVAL PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

bureau will come in for criticism, as a number of state and local leagues have already taken action against it. The general sentiment among the league members favors the continuance of provisions for maternity and infancy welfare under the direction of the children's bureau as proposed by the Goodwin bill and the Jones-Cooper bill, both of which are pending in Congress.

Few Changes Anticipated

Adoption of a new study and legislative program for the next two years will be one of the convention's important decisions. Little change, however, is anticipated as few subjects have been recommended for addition to the study program and only minor changes proposed for the legislative section.

Before the end of the week the delegates will have attended 16 sessions and conferences and have heard Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, suffragist and peace leader; Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, and other distinguished speakers.

Anniversary events will be observed during the week, the tenth anniversary year of woman suffrage and also the tenth year of the league. The celebration of the first decade of woman suffrage will bring to Louisville many of the suffrage workers who were members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and who remember the festivities in connection with the convention of that association 19 years ago here when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw presided at the jubilee over the granting of suffrage to women in the states of Washington and California. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, who spoke at the 1911 meeting in Louisville, is expected to arrive with the Illinois delegation.

Nominations for Roll

The convention will pay special tribute to women who made notable contributions to suffrage and the education for citizenship program launched by the league. During the week there will be announced the names of a group of these women who have been nominated by their states for the national roll of honor, each nomination being accompanied by a contribution to the league's fund to carry on its work and "to perpetuate the ideals of great leaders of women." It is expected that more than 60 names will be presented, including that of Susan B. Anthony, nominated by New York and Kansas, and Mrs. Catt, nominated by Iowa and New York.

At a mass meeting speeches will be made emphasizing the debt due to pioneer suffragists, the contribution which women voters have made toward public affairs, and the current problem of human welfare as affected by women's interest and influence.

Considerable interest attaches to the election of a president, five vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and seven directors, as Miss Belle Sherwin has signified her intention to refuse re-election and there doubtless will be other changes on the list. A nominating committee with one member from each of the seven regions has been named with Miss Olive Colton of Toledo, O., as chairman.

Miss Sherwin, who will preside over her fourth national convention of the league this week, also has been acting as chairman during preliminary sessions of the executive board.

South Methodists Re-State Dry Stand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Warning that the current "attack upon the prohibition law is intended to discourage those who favor the law, to destroy their morale, so that they will submit without serious protest to its nullification or repeal," was sounded here by the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, April 24.

The board members reaffirmed the "unabated opposition of Methodism" to traffic in intoxicants, legal or illegal, declaring in resolutions:

"There is no place for beverage alcohol in economic, social, educational, domestic or church life. It has always been, and is today, destructive, never constructive."

They asserted that the attack on prohibition is led today "by the secular press of certain great cities largely dominated by foreign-born, anti-American elements."

RATE BASIS CHANGED FOR AIR MAIL WORK

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following passage by Congress of the Watres air mail bill, Warren Irving Glover, assistant Postmaster-General, announced on April 25 that advertisements for bids for transportation of air mail over five trunk routes would be withdrawn and new awards would be made to the present operators.

Under the Watres bill the rate of mail pay to operators is changed from a poundage to a mileage and space basis and the Postmaster-General has authority to issue certificates to the operators of these five routes when their present contract expires, May 5.

LAW STUDENTS STRIKE

SAN JUAN, P. R. (AP)—Law students at the University of Porto Rico, April 25, declared a three-day strike in protest against what they term personal legislation, under which certain individuals named in a legislative bill would have the right to take the local bar and pharmacy examinations and thus gain the right to practice without university degrees.

SIBERIA SEES AMERICA AS VAST MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

at 3,600,000 to 3,750,000 tons. In 1913 there were only five metric tons of graphite produced in Siberia. During 1921 in the Krasnoyarsk district there were 1700 metric tons produced. This was followed by a production of 3300 tons from the deposits along the Kureika River in Siberia. Consequently, with the United States consuming over 30,000,000 pounds of graphite annually, the Soviets turned their commerical eyes across the Pacific.

Siberia Mines Copper

This is true also of copper: the United States being one of the world's greatest importers of this product, the Soviets hope, with the completion of their new smelters in Siberia, to gain a share of this trade. Canada, Chile, Spain, Mexico, Cuba, and Peru, occupy first places in America's copper ore imports; with Canada, Mexico, and Cuba being the largest suppliers of copper concentrates; Chile, Great Britain, Germany and Canada of refined copper; and the Belgian Congo, Peru, Mexico, Columbia, Canada, and Great Britain as the main suppliers of unrefined copper. Siberia, with its tremendous resources of copper ore, and increased smelter output, aims to secure some of America's trade.

In 1913 copper mining was almost negligible in Siberia. With the reorganization in 1927, the Baschka Trust produced 1680 metric tons of electrolytic copper and the Sakayhaskajermet produced 3943 tons. It is anticipated the Atbasar Trust will soon have an output of 5000 tons annually and that the Bogowolski Group will follow with an output of 10,000 tons in 1930. In the Altai area, a survey has been completed of 35,000 tons of ore to be extracted in a new plant which will also treat that from the Ridder District. The latter also produced 5600 tons of lead and 10,500 tons of zinc concentrates during 1928 which were treated in the plants at Altai.

Coal as Ballast Proposed

It has been known for years that coal existed in many Siberian sections, but except for the Suchan Mines near Vladivostok little mining occurred. Since Siberia has become commercialized, a new aspect is presented. The Pacific coast of the United States offers a market for coal, and the Soviets have studied this carefully. On the west coast of Sakhalin, and also along the Tymie, Poronai and Pilevo rivers the deposits of hard and brown coal are of such magnitude that they offer a valuable source of fuel supply for hundreds of years to come.

Despite vast coal deposits and mining, the United States imports coal. When the Soviet merchant marine becomes fully operative, they contemplate opening markets for their Siberian coal along the entire Pacific coast, using coal for ballast and selling in American ports at prices which will tend to foster increasing consumption.

Telegraph Poles Imported

The United States offers a promising market for Siberian timber and lumber. American wisdom justifies importation rather than further destruction of the forests of North America, which are considerably less than those of the Soviets. In 1927 the United States imported 797,442 telephone and telegraph poles amounting to $3,355,343, of which 796,322 were furnished by Canada. The Siberians must compete with a longer freight haul, but they have the advantage in lower cost of labor.

There are 465,000,000 acres of virgin forests available for the timber industry in western Siberia. In the valley of the Amur River there are 2,000,000 square miles of forests in addition, and the last survey showed that there are 45 merchantable trees per acre. There are 11,520,000,000 trees now available for cutting, or 115,200,000 trees could safely be cut each year with proper reforestation methods. The same survey showed 810,000,000 acres of timber land available for the lumbering industry in Siberia today. And the United States can reduce its costs of imported wood pulp by 50 per cent through the Siberian source of supply.

U. S. Market Essential

As they have studied American markets, the output from their iron and steel mills, tungsten and alloys, asphalt, salt, asbestos, fish, furs, and numerous other merchantable products have entered into Soviet-Siberian plans to develop markets on the Pacific coast. There are now 800 steel and textile mills, mining plants and power units included in the Siberian expansion program for the next five years, and the output must be sold. China, Japan, India and the United States are the Soviets' logical markets. Siberia is one of the richest spots on earth, and as yet barely touched by the hand of man. It is rapidly becoming a gigantic potential world factor, and the western portion of the United States, with a constantly growing population, is a market which means success or failure to Siberia's ambitious industrial plans. China, Japan and Australia will compete in many lines with the Soviet-Siberia products, and it will become a battle between them to furnish Americans with quality products at the most attractive prices.

PARIS AMERICAN HOUSE READY FOR STUDENTS

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The American House in University City has been inaugurated. Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France, presided at the opening ceremony in which President Doumergue and high officials of the French Government participated.

The House will provide accommodations for 260 American students and will be under the supervision of Prof. John Bacher, formerly of Pennsylvania University, and Mrs. Bacher. American House forms the newest unit in University City on the outskirts of Paris, and is composed of dormitories specially constructed for housing the students of the many different nationalities resident in Paris, especially those enrolled in the famous Sorbonne.

PUBLIC NUISANCE ACT REVIVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Three men, convicted of violation of the prohibition law under a public nuisance act passed 75 years ago, received jail sentences of four to nine months, in addition to fines, by Judge Frederick P. Close here on April 24. In one case sentence was suspended. The case of the three men, who were operating a road house at Mt. Pleasant, is the first conviction for a prohibition violation under the old law in Westchester County.

ADVERTISEMENT FRAUDS FOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Trade Commission Begins Proceedings Against 400 Concerns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — In less than a year, the Federal Trade Commission has begun proceedings against more than 400 fraudulent advertisers and publishers and advertising agencies who handle their copy.

It is estimated that the commission's recent work in this field has saved the public over $50,000,000. A number of companies handling fake products have already discontinued business as a result of the commission's activities, it is reported.

At least 75 per cent of the cases coming before the commission pertain to alleged cure-alls for human ailments, devices for therapeutic treatment and drug and toilet preparations, according to an estimate of the special board of investigation.

The total amount of newspaper space devoted to advertisement of medical products and toilet articles in 1929, according to the Census Bureau, in 50 representative cities, the commission points out, was 81,146,000 lines, which was only exceeded by the volume given to passenger automobiles and to financial advertising. How much of this volume is used for false and misleading advertising probably will always be a matter of estimate, it is pointed out. It is estimated that altogether fraudulent advertising deprives the public of more than $500,000,000 a year.

Favored by all who know the art of fine living

White Rock

America's Sparkling Water

PERMANENT WAVE

17 New, Exclusive 1930 Styles

$10 Complete

Guaranteed Six Months!

You would willingly pay twice our price for Permanent Waves like these! Nestle, Eugene, Frederics, or our own Eveready—at the same moderate price without any extra charges!

Open Day and Evening **John** Over Neve Drug Store

CENTRAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

12 E 42d St., New York, near 5th Ave.

MURray Hill 8682-8683

FREE Write for booklet showing newest 1930 styles of Permanent Waving.

"Nevaspred"

A firm, light weight foundation which takes care of the two most troublesome parts of the figure—hips and diaphragm—and corrects hollow back.

Shows elastic side straps individually adjustable.

Shows flat abdomen, back and corrected hollow back.

ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE FOR THE NEW SILHOUETTE

Call or write for booklet

Madame Alston

33-39 West 34th Street, New York

Phone Wisconsin 3878

In Philadelphia—Frutchey Silk Shop 1715 Chestnut Street

In Seattle—Lela B. Ewing, Room 813 Shafer Building

A duty he enjoys

CLEANING TEETH is fun, now that he uses Squibb's Dental Cream. Its flavor is so pleasant. He likes its refreshing feeling in his mouth. He admires the gleam it puts on his teeth.

And Squibb's does *more*. It not only cleans the mucin from the teeth's surface, but it penetrates places untouched by the toothbrush. It reaches that row of tiny crevices around the edge where teeth and gums meet.

Provide Squibb's for your children. Buy it at any drug store.

© 1930 by E. R. Squibb & Sons

WANAMAKER'S

WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Time to think of

Furniture for Outdoors

The Garden Umbrella . . . eight feet in diameter . . . with panels of red, green, orange and tan, or green and orange . . . checkered design in orange and black, or green and white . . $21.75

Other Umbrellas $29.75 to $47.50

Metal Tables . . . 42 inches in diameter . . . green $19.75

Folding Chairs . . . with wooden seats $4.50

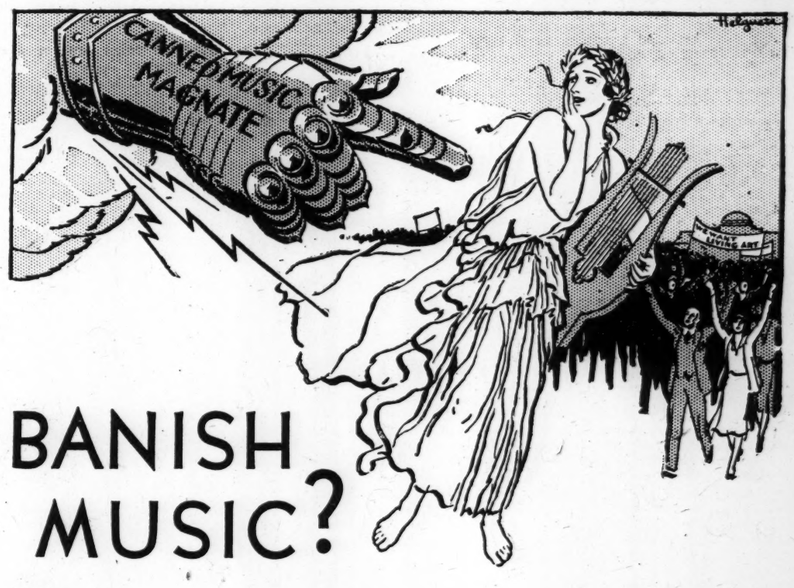
All-Metal Chairs . . . green $10.75

Metal Tea Stand . . . the top is 15 x 20 inches . . . 21 inches high . . . green $6.75

Lawn Swings . . . sturdy and comfortable . . . for four adults, $11.75 . . . . . for four children, $5.75

Sun Chairs . . . hardwood frames, painted green, with green and orange canvas . . . or orange frame with blue and orange canvas . . . complete with footrest and canopy $5

WANAMAKER'S—FIRST FLOOR SOUTH BUILDING



BANISH MUSIC?

"PLEASE don't," plead millions of theatregoers.

"Better not," warn wise showmen.

"Sure we will," declare industrialists who control canned music in the theatres. "The public can learn to like records as well as orchestras. Anyway, that's what they're going to get."

And so the issue is defined: Shall talking pictures be used as an excuse for reducing the theatre to a dehumanized museum (without reduction in admission charge). Or, shall the atmosphere of the theatre be retained and the cause of culture served through a victory for music?

Managers of high-class theatres recognize that real music is essential, and so they continue to provide it.

Others must be shown.

The Music Defense League, organized to voice the public's desire for real music, is approaching 2,500,000 membership. Each vote counts more today than ever before.

If you would like to see music restored to the theatres of your own home town, SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON BELOW.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

(Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada)

JOSEPH N. WEBER, *President*, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SILENCE, COLOR, MARK MACHINES AT TEXTILE SHOW

Stream Lines and Gilt Lettering Added to Increased Efficiency

Textile machinery, in response to trends toward color and artistic design in all forms of industrial products, is taking on blues, French grays, gilt lettering and trim stream lines, as well as ever-increasing efficiency and silence. This was one of the first impressions given by the opening of the International Textile Exposition at Mechanics Building, Boston, April 28.

Delicate mechanisms handling gossamer threads of silk stand side by side with huge carding machines that take rough wool fragments and transform them into loose thread, preparatory to final spinning. Shuttles drive back and forth in the actual process of weaving such well-known fabrics as broadcloth and crepe de chine. The exposition is a liberal education for the layman in textile production.

Novel Features Exhibited

A 340 needle machine for knitting seamless hose is one of the interesting new features displayed. Form fitting knit goods of advanced design are turned out by this invention, which includes several improvements on former mechanisms of similar type. Sport goods of knit type are produced on another machine of larger size.

One of the outstanding developments in textile manufacturing that is prominently displayed is the use of air conditioners for providing the proper humidity needed for best weaving and other processes. Several types are shown, including a new unit air conditioner which combines in one unit, seven feet high by 32 inches square, the heating, mumidifying, and ventilating of enough air for 2500 square feet of floor space. This unit is designed for small manufacturing plants or special rooms.

Sahara Desert Humidity

Out of efforts to provide proper humidity in factories, has grown a unit for home use, on display for the first time. It is 30 inches high and 12 inches in diameter. The average home in winter has a humidity of 15 per cent. The Sahara Desert has 26 per cent. In order to maintain 40 per cent humidity, considered best for home atmospheres, one-half barrel of water must be evaporated into the air every day. Radiator evaporating pans are entirely inadequate. The new units acomplish this humidity.

An automatic cloth guider, to do the work formerly requiring a workman's fingers, or a compressed air mechanism, is on display. The cloth itself regulates its own guidance as it rolls on the rods, and so prevents creases.

Noiseless chains of the reversible type are shown. Mills are noisy places at best, so that efforts are being made to eliminate as much sound as possible. The new chain has no grinding noise, but only a slight hum.

Efficiency, modernity, and beauty mark all the machinery displayed. Comparison of an automobile bearing the date 1916 with those of 1930, reveals no more striking advances than may be seen in textile machinery, so far as design and refinements of operation are concerned.

78 DRUNKEN DRIVERS CONVICTED IN WEEK

Convictions for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor totaled 78 in Massachusetts last week, eight more than in the previous week.

Six were committed to jail, all from district courts. Ten persons were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts for this offense. Seven received jail sentences and appealed, and three were committed to jail. Of the 936 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 67 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; moderate north to east winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly cooler except on southeast coast and in extreme western Massachusetts; Tuesday cloudy; moderate to fresh northeast winds.

Northern New England; Fair tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate north winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Period of showers Tuesday or Wednesday, again over north portion at end of week; cool beginning of week, warmer Tuesday, colder Thursday or Friday, and warmer at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	42	Memphis	64
Atlantic City	54	Montreal	36
Boston	49	Nantucket	46
Buffalo	44	New Orleans	70
Calgary	40	New York	56
Charleston	68	Philadelphia	58
Chicago	46	Pittsburgh	52
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	48	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	38	San Francisco	54
Galveston	70	St. Louis	55
Hatteras	66	St. Paul	46
Helena	36	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	68
Kansas City	52	Washington	54
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:00 p. m., Tuesday 12:31 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:10 p. m.

LARGE AMOUNT OF EGYPTIAN COTTON BOUGHT

Proposed Tariff Measure Hastens Order From Tire Manufacturers

Movement of Egyptian cotton to the United States is increasing since the Congressional tariff conferees put a duty of 7 cents a pound back into the proposed tariff bill. The steamer Hatasu arrived at Boston a few days ago with nearly 5000 bales, the Exiria is due to arrive April 28 with nearly 11,000 bales, the Portuguese Prince is due May 13 with nearly 11,400 bales, all from Alexandria.

Tire manufacturers have been active buyers of Egyptian cotton during the past 10 days or more, brokers buying large quantities on speculation, figuring on bringing it into the country before the proposed tariff could be made effective. Substantial quantities have been purchased at Alexandria, and a large amount bought on the Liverpool exchange for immediate shipment. Eleven thousand bales purchased in England are aboard the Baltic en route to New York, while the Westport is carrying the balance to Boston. Cotton men estimate about 50 per cent of recent purchases have been made "against orders" received for tire fabrics or other commodities requiring Egyptian cotton, while the balance is "against" the proposed tariff.

Spot cotton can be bought in Boston at 23½ cents a pound at the moment, for fully good fair uppers and 30 cents for fully good fair Sakels. Despite the substantial orders placed recently, the movement of Egyptian cotton to the United States thus far this season is much lower than for the corresponding period a year ago From Aug. 1, the start of the cotton year, 78,350 bales have been shipped from Alexandria to the United States, against 140,232 for the similar period a year ago. Total shipments from Alexandria to all points, including the United States, thus far this season are 655,969 bales, against 767,246 bales for the similar period a year ago.

VOCATION TRAINING OPPOSED BY UNION

Acting on the report of a survey of vocational training in the Boston public schools the Boston Typagrahical Union 13 voted unanimously in opposition to that system of training.

The opinion was expressed that when plans are made by school executives for industrial training the labor unions should be consulted. Among other charges against vocational training, the committee report considers it a "waste of money under present methods which provide courses of instruction which are negligible."

EVENTS TONIGHT

International Textile and Power Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Meeting, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., talk by Patrick W. R. Glover of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., New York, on "Matters of Current Interest to Accountants," Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Dinner, North Seminary for Girls and Mount Hermon School for Boys, principal speakers, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton and Principal Alfred E. Stearns of Phillips Andover, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Recital by Ruth Elizabeth Austin '23, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8.

Annual banquet, German Club, Boston University College of Practical Arts, Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

Community Supper, Roxbury Constitution Defense Committee, speakers, Judge Albert F. Hayden of Roxbury Court, Hilda H. Quirk, John Santoro, Elihu Stone, Assistant United States District Attorney, High School of Practical Arts, Winthrop Street, Roxbury, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: meeting, Young Men's Division Council, Young Men's Club Room, 6.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: meeting, Woman's Club, talk on "Old West Roxbury" by the Rev. Harold G. Arnold, Library Hall, 8.

Harvard University: physico-chemical colloquium, lecture by Prof. A. B. Lamb, Lecture Room, T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., Memorial Laboratory, 7:30; seminary of economics, talk on "Reparations and the International Flow of Capital" by Prof. J. H. Williams, Widener V, 7:45; open night, Harvard College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club, lecture on "How Worlds Are Made" by J. L. Greenstein, 7:45; lecture on "Forces Behind Education in Europe" by Dr. Paul L. Dengler, director of the Austro-American Institute of Education, Phillips Brooks House, 8; modern language conference, talk by Prof. Charles Bruneau, of the University of Nancy, on "Lorraine," Emerson J, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Lecture Hall, the Boston Public Library—Concert, the Harvard University Orchestra, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"Dear Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Annual meeting, Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch, talks on "The London Naval Conference" by Andre Geraud, political editor, L'Echo de Paris, and William T. Stone, head of Washington Bureau, Foreign Policy Association, Copley-Plaza, 1:15.

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston: talk by Robert E. Rogers, professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "Advertiisng's Assets and Liabilities," Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Harvard University: informal talk on "Music" by Georges Enesco, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 5.

Loyalty luncheon, Massachusetts Committee for Law Enforcement, Sir Wilfred Grenfell and others, speakers, Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 1.

International Textile and Power Exposition, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10, through Saturday.

Annual meeting, Women's Aid Society of the Sailors' Haven: Capt. E. W. Scott, chaplain at the Charlestown Navy Yard, speaker, Library, Emmanuel Church, 3.

Museum of Fine Arts: gallery talk on "English Rooms and Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Public meeting, New England Anti-Vivisection Society, talk on "Helping Lame Dogs Over Stiles," by Miss B. Maude Phillips, music by John Orth, pianist, and others, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Boys' Annual Award Night, Boys' Lobby, 7; meeting, Huntington Club, Young Men's Club Room, 7:30; meeting, Dolphins Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: annual luncheon, Woman's Club, Longwood Towers, 1.

Meeting, Special Libaries Association of Boston: speaker, W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs and the deputy collector, United States Custom House, 7:45.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Special Exhibitions eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England; Saturday drawing classes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays, 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight," Czechoslovakian toys and novelties. Tercentenary pictures, maps and colonial articles. North American Indian art and handicraft.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sketches by Esther Morse Andros. Through April 26. Decorative paintings by Jessie Armu Botke. Through May 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings of France by K. Hiraga. Through May 3.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings, mural studies, gouache and lithographs by Jose Clemente Orozco. Through May 10.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Small furniture and decoration for the summer home; bookbindings by John F. Grabau; statuettes and flower holders. Through April 30. Garden pottery by Eric Soderholtz; hooked rugs by the South End House Association. Through May 7.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Holman's Print Shop, 'A Park Street—Wood engravings by Timothy Cole, paintings of athletic subjects in color, early American maps.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machamic. Through April 29. Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through May 3.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings by American artists.

The Robertson Hall Annex—An exhibition of gardens and architecture by the Japanese artist Amenya. Through May 3.

Connecticut Farming Fails to Maintain Old Standards

Report of Survey Shows It to Be on Decline—Sons Do Not Follow Fathers' Footsteps—Large Foreign Element on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn.—Farming in Connecticut is on the decline, according to a study by J. L. Hypes, sociologist of the Storrs agricultural experiment station, and John F. Markey, formerly associated with the station. They have found that farmers' sons are not following the footsteps of their fathers and that the true farming population of Connecticut will tend to decrease for a period of time, or else be replenished from city-rural migration, or other farming stock outside the State.

Out of the number of farms studied it was discovered that whereas the present farmers and their brothers have replaced their fathers in agriculture at the approximate rate of 175 per cent, the sons of the present farmers in Connecticut are going into farming at such a rate as to replace 60 per cent of the present farmers, a decidedly lower rate than has been true of the past.

Connecticut's home-raised farm population has declined to such an extent that the situation is getting serious. That an urban population in considerable numbers is settling upon the land in this State cannot be doubted, remarks Dr. Hypes, but on the other hand, he says, it seems unlikely that a great migration of farmers into the State, coming directly from farming and going directly into farming, will soon take place in Connecticut.

Most of the city migration to rural Connecticut is composed of people who either do not have serious intentions of farming, or if they have, know too little about it to carry it on successfully for some time to come. According to the findings of Dr. Hypes, the present farm population in the Connecticut area studied is not being fully replaced by its own offspring. Farm wives, it was revealed, less often than husbands, come from farming stock. An outstanding revelation was that the per cent of present farm daughters who marry farmers and go to the farm is much less than the per cent of present farm sons who are taking up farming.

The study covered the towns of East Windsor, Ellington, Goshen, Cheshire, Orange and Killingworth, and included a total of 554 farms. Twenty-four different nationalities were found among the number of farms studied. The foreign nationalities comprise 36.1 per cent of the entire group. Ellington has a foreign population on its farms of 46.8 per cent, which is the highest, while Goshen has a foreign population on its farms of 30 per cent and is the lowest. The most numerous of foreign nationalities are Germans, 6.1 per cent; Italians, 5.8 per cent; Swiss, 3.6 per cent, and Poles, 3.6 per cent.

In Ellington, East Windsor, Goshen and Cheshire, about three-fourths of the farmers work for themselves alone, while in Orange and Killingworth only about half of the farmers work for themselves.

Native morn American farmers in the towns included the study by Dr. Hypes are vocationally the most stable nationality group. The Poles, on the other hand, are the least stable, tending to move from place to place. Among the foreign born, the Swiss and Germans are shown to be relatively the most stable, while the Poles and Swedes are the least.

About one-fifth of the 554 farmers included in the survey were non-owners. These include tenants, managers, farm hands and others. Of the number of farms studied, 80 per cent of the dairymen had previous experience as farm boys or farm hands in that business. Of those in the fruit business 70 per cent had early experience before operating their own farms. Vegetable growers had 41 per cent who had previous experience, while poultrymen had 15 per cent who had previous farm boy or farm hand experience in the business.

Young men entering the vegtable farming, poultry farming, fruit or general farming business entered by the direct-to-owner route. Men entering the dairy business usually passed through the farm boy, farm hand to ownership stages of farming, according to the study.

In Killingworth 34.6 per cent of the farmers came directly to ownership of their farms. This means, according to Dr. Hypes, that roughly one-third of these owners began farming without previous farm experience and had to acquire this experience largely by the trial and error method. Cheshire has the next largest group coming directly into farm ownership, 16 per cent of its present farm owners being in this group. In Goshen, East Windsor, and Ellington, towns characterized by agricultural enterprises of more difficult entry, the percentage of farmers arriving at ownership by the direct route is comparatively negligible.

Publishers Oppose Suppression Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The American Newspaper Publishers Association at its convention here April 25 pledged itself to oppose the Minnesota law which permits a district court judge to suppress any newspaper, and to oppose the enactment of any similar law in other states. At the same session, the convention strengthened its stand against the five-day week which typographical unions are seeking.

Under the Minnesota law a judge may suppress a journal if he holds it to be "a malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper, magazine or other periodical." A case involving the Saturday Press, a weekly published in Minneapolis, is now pending before the United States Supreme Court on appeal and the publishers by a vote of 375 to 8 voted to support the appeal.

They adopted a resolution in which they declared that the law violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution and constitutes "a vicious invasion of personal liberties." In the resolution they agreed to co-operate to obtain the annulment of the Minnesota law "and prevent the enactment of similar legislation."

The bureau of advertising of the association reported that $565,000,000 was spent on advertising in 1929 and that $260,000,000 of this was spent in newspapers. It termed the year "a banner year" in advertising.

Women to Organize in Dry Act Support

The committee of 1000 Massachusetts women, recently organized to work against repeal of the state enforcement act of 1923 in co-operation with the committee of 1000 men, known as the Prohibition Loyalty League, are to meet with the men for the first time in an organizing session at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 7.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the women's committee, gives the purpose of the meeting as twofold—to bring the women and men together for co-ordination of activities, and to prepare for the Boston Garden meeting, May 25, of which Gov. Frank G. Allen is honorary chairman.

Dr. Richard Cabot and Dr. Robert Watson are to be speakers in addition to Mrs. Peabody.

CRONAN HEADS BROWN DAILY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Ralph V. Cronan of New York was elected editor-in-chief of the Brown Daily Herald, student publication at Brown University, at a meeting of the editorial board April 27. Paul E. Monahan, Wakefield, R. I., was elected managing editor, and Willard V. Thompson, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Joseph E. Cadden, New York, associate editors. All are members of the junior class.

LaGuardia Speaks to Small Audience

Barely 500 of Boston's residents turned out to hear Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative in the United States Congress from New York, charge prohibition with causing graft, increasing crime, and being incapable of enforeement.

The National Commission for Law Observance and Enforcement, the Anti-Saloon League, prohibition officials, and the Eighteenth Amendment itself, were arraigned by Mr. LaGuardia as corrupt and hypocritical. To substantiate his charges, he presented isolated instances, which he dramatized in an amusing and suggestive way that kept his audience laughing or aroused by turns.

Mr. LaGuardia made no attempt to present an alternative to prohibition. His address dealt wholly with the alleged breakdown of enforcement, and called for repeal of existing laws. Claiming that prohibition officials are corrupt, he charged that $1,000,000 a day is paid by bootleggers to federal, state and county officials in charge of enforcement.

NORFOLK, VA.
Better Furniture for Less—Always!
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!

Wm. F. Smith & Co.
130 WEST PLUME STREET

O. H. Berry Co.
ESTABLISHED 1879
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"
GRACE AT SIXTH
RICHMOND
OUTFITTERS TO MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS
Visit Our Attractive Ladies' Salon
for latest and exclusive Models

RICHMOND, VA.
Entrusted to OUR care and nourished by OUR compound interest, your DOLLARS grow
West End Bank
1300 West Main St., Richmond, Va.
Branch—Lombardy near Broad
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent
6% First Mortgage Bonds for Sale

Sportsman's Headquarters
Baseball supplies—Fishing tackle
Camp Supplies and
ELTO OUTBOARD MOTORS
Howell Bros.
Richmond's Leading Hardware
SIXTH AND BROAD
RICHMOND, VA.

May we show you Our Display of
WHITTALL RUGS
Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace Ran. 1702
RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia Trust Co.
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus $1,500,000.00
Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

BALTIMORE
The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE
HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

WHATEVER pieces you choose at Valiant's—however modest their price—you will find your furniture always fashionable, because always in good taste.
VALIANT
DECORATORS—IMPORTERS
224-226 Charles Street, N.
BALTIMORE
Philadelphia Washington Paris

BALTIMORE, MD.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
for Household Use
EMERSON & MORGAN
New Office Location
11 W. FAYETTE STREET
Plaza 3351

BALTIMORE, MD.
O'Neill's
CHARLES ST AT LEXINGTON
Doeskin Gloves
Pullon Style
$1.95
Exceptionally fine gloves of washable doeskin with scalloped tops. White, natural or eggshell.
FIRST FLOOR

The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry Heath Hats
of London
11th and F Streets
Washington, D. C.

ANTIQUES
Furniture, Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China Art Objects
A. F. Arnold
1323 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Satisfied Customers My Aim"
I. Y. CHISWELL
General Automobile Repairing
Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning.
2303 Fourteenth St. N. W.
(Fidelity Garage) Adams 4549
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The House of Courtesy
FUR REPAIRS
Now is the time to have your furs cleaned and repaired. See our Mr. Sherman for estimate.
Low Summer Rates Now
Philipsborn
606-614 ELEVENTH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BALTIMORE, MD.
FEATURING now the new "Trebla" Shoes—quality in models for all occasions—priced at $10.50 and $12.50.
L. Slesinger & Son
216 CHARLES STREET, NORTH

P-I-A-N-O-S
Grands—Uprights
Reproducers
Baby and Miniature Grands
$495
Juvenile uprights in any color scheme. The child's personal piano in the child's own quarters.
$250
We gladly offer you our convenient budget plan.
O. J. DeMoll Co.
12th and G—Washington, D. C.

BALTIMORE
Philipsborn Co.
28 W. LEXINGTON ST.
HATS PARIS CALLS "SMART" at prices emphatically low.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Weiss
1222 Conn. Ave., N.W.
WASHINGTON
Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns Wraps and Hats

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over $3,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allies Inn
Opp. the Corcoran Art Gallery
One block from the White House
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Cool, Refreshing, Homelike Rooms
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK
Open an Account With This Up-To-Date Bank
Excellent Facilities and Service in All Departments
911 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Time to Store Your Furs Again!
We are equipped to store your furs in a modern cold storage vault—at a moderate cost. Call District 4400—without further effort on your part, your furs will be called for and stored.
The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Collier Inn
INC.
COLUMBIA RD. at 18TH ST.
OPPOSITE AMBASSADOR
Columbia 5042
4-Course Dinner
Every Evening, 5-7:30
75c
Breakfast (Self Service) 7:30 to 9:30
Luncheon (Self or table service) 11:45 to 2
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 7:30, $1.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

17th CAFETERIA
724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House
Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

HATS THAT AUGMENT THE CHIC OF YOUR COSTUME
Moderately Priced

MORRISON'S
1109 F ST N.W.
WASHINGTON

GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
Special Purchase
Regular $40 and $45 Values
MEN'S Spring Suits
$29.75
GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

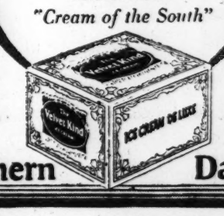
LOTOS LANTERN
733 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Enlarged and Improved
Only Cafeteria Service
LUNCH DINNER

We Give
—Sophia
—Eugene
—Frederick
BEAUTY SALON
FOURTH FLOOR
Permanent Wave
Including Shampoo and Finger Wave for $10
Lansburgh & Bro.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONALLY KNOWN STORE

The Parker
$5
Style, Quality and Value for Spring.
Parker-Bridget Co.
WASHINGTON D. C.
THE AVENUE AT NINTH

71st Anniversary Sale
A Bargain Celebration
Two Courtesy Days Friday and Saturday, May 2nd and 3rd
Public Sale Starts Monday, May 5th
810-818 7th St. N. W.
KING'S PALACE
Washington D. C.

The Velvet Kind
ICE CREAM
"Cream of the South"
DAINTY to serve as it is convenient to buy.

IN the De Luxe Pint Packages—packed and sealed at the freezers.
Southern Dairies

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Men—
We Have Eight Styles of
Arnold Glove Grip Oxfords at $11
The ever neat and popular straight tip style . . . the newly smart wing tips . . . and three styles of sports shoes. Tan and black calf in weights right for wear now and later.
THE MEN'S STORE, SECOND FLOOR

SUPREME COURT BEGINS TEST ON GUILT OF BUYER

Government Puts Question in Two Forms Up to Court for Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government brought to the Supreme Court April 28 its contention that the purchaser of illicit liquor is guilty of violating the prohibition law.

The question came before the highest tribunal in two forms. In one the Government contends that those who order liquor from bootleggers, knowing that it must be illegally transported to reach them, are guilty of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law. In the other the Government expresses some doubt as to whether the purchaser who obtains liquor from a bootlegger without ordering its illegal transportation is equally guilty with the bootlegger. It was prepared to urge, however, that the court hold him guilty.

The conspiracy case was brought by the Government from Philadelphia, where Alfred E. Norris, a New York banker, was charged with violating the prohibition law when he placed orders with Joel D. Kerper of Philadelphia, for the shipment of bootleg liquor.

The Federal District Court at Philadelphia convicted Norris of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law but the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the ruling, holding that such transportation as may be necessary to effect delivery does not subject the purchaser and seller to an indictment for conspiracy to transport. Although declaring Norris guilty of conspiracy the District Court announced that the mere purchase of liquor was not an offense as did the Circuit Court of Appeals.

William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, in his brief in the Norris case, which furnished an outline for the opening oral argument, declared that, "whether or not, the national prohibition act makes the act of purchase a crime in itself, it manifestly does not invest the purchaser with any special immunity from the consequences of doing those things which beyond question are made criminal. The mere fact that one is a purchaser gives him no license to violate the law with impunity."

James E. Farrar was indicted at Boston on the charge of having purchased liquor from Frank Rotondo of Medford, Mass. The Federal District Court dismissed the case, holding that the purchase of liquor was not an offense under the prohibition law. The Government contends that any purchase of intoxicating liquor without a permit is a violation of the Volstead Act.

Counsel for Farrar will take the view of the District Court that the permit required by the prohibition law applied only to those to whom a permit may lawfully be issued, such as manufacturers using whisky, alcohol and wines in their business, and not to a purchaser from a bootlegger.

Mr. Mitchell in his brief pointed out that the dominant purpose of the prohibition act is the prevention of the consumption of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and urged the highest court to interpret the law to bring about that result. He took the position that the failure to include the purchase of liquor in the Volstead Act as one of the acts prohibited did not establish that Congress intended that the purchase of liquor should not be an offense. Any purchase of liquor not authorized by the act was, he declared, illegal.

For the information of the court he presented in his brief, however, a number of decisions by the courts and extracts from congressional debates in support of the argument that Congress did not intend to make the purchaser equally guilt with the seller.

VOICES JUMP ATLANTIC FROM MOVING TRAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

through the telephone exchange at Kingston to any desired point.

Before he developed his system, Mr. Burkholder explained, there was a system in operation in Germany under which success depended upon the alertness of the operator in charge in throwing a switch to permit each party to speak in turn. This one-way circuit was found unsuited to conditions in the Western Hemisphere and research work was undertaken at once to evolve a more satisfactory plan. For eight months he labored before he finally achieved his goal.

Sir Henry Thornton declared that the new system would be of great benefit to business men and others who desired constant communication between the train and their homes or offices. He questioned, however, whether the patronage in the immediate future would be sufficient to cover the expense, but he affirmed that the venture was well worth while, since it placed at the disposal of passengers and the railroad, a service which would be of great use when the question of speed entered still more into travel.

Profitableness Questioned

With the question of whether the income would meet the expense of the telephone costs, Kenneth J. Dunstan, vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, who accompanied the party on the train, took issue. He declared that when the proposal was made years ago to establish a direct telephone service between Toronto and Montreal objectors said it would never pay, as few persons would be willing to spend $2 for a brief conversation between the two points. Yet he said that was one of the best patronized areas in the system.

Mr. Dunstan told the writer that he was one of the organizers of the telephone system in Canada which, within a few days, will have seen 50 years of operation. He has seen the telephone develop from its crudest stage to the present when 34,000,000 telephones are in service, 85 per cent of these being interconnected.

While Mr. Dunstan was talking, passengers in another car were listening to a radiocast of their trip from a station in Ottawa a trip which was then just in progress. With such speed has news transmission developed!

Radio 'Joins' Brothers After 57 Years Apart

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—F. C. Watson, on April 28, heard the voice of a brother more than 9000 miles away for the first time in 57 years.

Not since 1873, when Mr. Watson, a resident of Sewickley, a Pittsburgh suburb, left Belfast, Ireland, has he seen or conversed with his brother, Samuel J. Watson, now a resident of Forbes, New South Wales. But today the brothers sat at telephone transmitters and talked of family affairs and the wonders of radio.

F. C. Watson spoke in the telephone at his home. His voice was radiocast by W8XK on a wavelength of 25.4 meters to VK2ME through which it reached Samuel from a loudspeaker in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Todd, at Forbes. The elder Watson likewise heard the voice of Samuel from a loudspeaker.

'International Limited' Connects With Europe

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sitting in his office in Pall Mall, C. J. Smith, European vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, exchanged greetings by telephone with Sir Henry Thornton who was traveling on the "International Limited" train between Montreal and Quebec April 27.

This was the inauguration of public service after years of experiment. Transmisison was by a short-wave beam system, reception being good, but marred later by atmospheric conditions which prevented connecting with the Prime Minister at Chequers as originally intended.

MIAMI RUBS EYES WHEN VIKING SHIP DROPS INTO PORT

(Continued from Page 1)

came over here in the year 1000 A. D. when he landed on the coast of Labrador and founded the first settlement of white men ever made in North America. You have seen copies of the ships in which Columbus came in 1492. Those ships had decks and some comforts. There is no comfort on a ship like this. It will do young folks of today good to see it. They know nothing of hardships."

This ship was built entirely by hand, away up within the arctic circle in Norway and is a copy of the one in which Ericson made his voyages of exploration when he is said to have discovered Iceland, Greenland and Labrador. The same type of ship was used by the Norsemen from the year 700 to 1400 A. D. It draws only 3½ feet of water.

Captain Folgero named his ship after his best friend, the great arctic explorer, Amundsen, whose memory is to be honored in Norway by an elaborate monument, to aid the construction of which the captain will lecture on his voyage.

He expects to follow Magellan's course and circle the globe in returning to Norway.

Greek Braves Atlantic Alone

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Nicholas Gongopopous, Greek seaman, who seeks to sail his 16-foot boat Ulysses to Athens, Greece, is out on the Atlantic. His trip, sponsored by the Greco-American Order of Ahepa, started April 27. He carried with him provisions and water sufficient to last four months, although he expects to complete his voyage in a shorter time.

The course of the Ulysses lies through the Bahamas to Bermuda, thence to the Azores, through the Strait of Gibraltar to Piræus, seaport for Athens.

TEUTO-RUSSIANS I EACH RIO

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Ninety-nine Teuto-Russian immigrants arrived here aboard the Antonio Delfino from Germany and sailed April 27 aboard the steamer Commandant Capella en route to the State of Rio Grande do Sul, where they will settle in a German colony.

Is It Any Wonder They Explode?

CHURCH PEOPLE OF U. S. ASKED TO AID TREATY

Federal Council Urges Citizens to Make Study of Naval Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An appeal to church people throughout the United States to give their support to the ratification of the London Naval Treaty has just been voiced by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America following a meeting of its administrative committee here on April 25.

Declaring that substantial results have been achieved by the London conference, the council has instructed its commission on international justice and good will, of which the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick is executive secretary, to make a thorough study of the London treaty "from the Christian point of view" for the guidance of the churches.

The council's resolution supporting the treaty, reads as follows: "The administrative committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America heartily welcomes the substantial achievements of the London Conference on Naval Armaments in the promotion of international understanding and good-will as well as in the limitation of armaments.

"The committee urges church people throughout the United States to study with care the treaty negotiated at the conference and to give their support to its ratification, even though some of the important objectives for which the conference was held remained yet to be achieved.

"We request the commission on international justice and good will to prepare for submission to the May meeting of this committee a careful statement and interpretation of the conference from the Christian point of view, which statement may be of use to the churches in understanding the work and results."

At the same meeting, the committee accepted the resignation of the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, for 20 years general secretary of the Council, to become effective on Jan. 1, 1931. At the same time it made provision for an "adequate retiring allowance" to become available for Dr. MacFarland's use at that time.

RADIO BOARD RESTRAINED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on April 26 issued a stay order restraining the Federal Radio Commission from changing the operating frequency of Station WGBS, New York, from 600 to 780 kilocycles pending hearing of the station's appeal. The commission recently assigned the 600-kilocycle channel to WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.

ILLINOIS VOTE DENIED AS TEST ON WORLD COURT

Victory of Mrs. McCormick Laid to Dry Stand and Support of Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—An emphatic denial of the claims of opponents of the World Court that the victory of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, in the recent Illinois Republican senatorial primary, constitutes a mandate against American adherence was laid before the Senate in a communication sent to Vice-President Curtis on April 28 by Samuel Colcord of New York, and indorsed by 50 other nationally known men and women.

The letter was delivered to Vice-President Curtis by Maj.-Gen Henry T. Allen and Bishop William F. MacDowell. A few of the more widely known co-signers were: Josephus Daniels, Prof. Irving Fisher, Hamilton Holt, William Church Osborn, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Ida M. Tarbell, Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Horace D. Taft, head of the Taft School; Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, and Mrs. Philip North Moore, honorary president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and of the National Council of Women.

In disputing the World Court repudiation argument Mr. Colcord asserts that Mrs. McCormick's election was due to causes "entirely remote from the question." The factors he holds were responsible for Mrs. McCormick's victory are: Her dry stand, which brought to her standard the great mass of women votes without, however, their approving her anti-Court attitude; and her support by the Chicago and Cook County political machines of Mayor William Hale Thompson and of Robert E. Crowe, former county prosecutor.

"The women of our country," Mr. Colcord declared, "because of causes they wish to promote are seeking political recognition and preferment. They saw promise of such preferment in the prospect of an able citizen of Illinois becoming the first elected woman Senator. Before all else they are united in support of prohibition and saw in Mrs. McCormick the most promising defender of their cause they could put in that high office.

"A former Ambassador has informed me that in conversation and correspondence with hundreds of Illinois Republican voters prior to the primary election, he learned that a large majority of them would vote for Mrs. McCormick though not approving her opposition to the World Court. She, herself, attributed her nomination 'largely to the women voters.'"

A true test of World Court sentiment in Illinois is to be found, Mr. Colcord holds, in the defeat in 1924 of Senator McCormick, Mrs. McCormick's husband, when he went into the Republican primary against the present Senator, Charles Deneen, on an anti-Court platform.

Accord With Latin America Based on Court Adherence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—United States membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice would greatly improve its relationships with Latin America, Dr. I. J. Cox, professor of history at Northwestern University, told the Indiana Council of Foreign Relations April 26. He declared it "would signify that the United States is willing to submit its justiciable causes to the judgment of other nations than itself."

"The Latin-American nations," he continued, "likewise are concerned over the possible attitude of the United States toward the treaties just signed in London. While their insignificant naval strength did not entitle them to membership in the conference they realize that in a measure they afforded the objects over which the conference was wrangling.

"Trade with Latin America is an important element in world commercial rivalry. Even in times of peace these nations are open to visitation by cruisers, the ready implements of intervention, and a policy which permits the United States to add to the number of such cruisers is far from welcome to them. Thus they view with considerable apprehension a policy which promises further addition to the cruiser strength of the great maritime nations.

"The upshot of the matter is that the United States should, in order to establish better relations with southern neighbors, accept the World Court, ratify the Treaty of Arbitration proposed in January, 1929, forbear building cruisers up to the limit permitted by the recent treaty, arrange for a more equitable distribution of raw materials, plan its tariffs with some consideration for their effect on other nations, and above all, it should regionalize the Monroe Doctrine. In this way a world policy will do much toward removing unfortunate controversies in our Latin-American relations."

SOCIAL SCIENCE AWARDS MADE TO 26 IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Announcement has been received here that William C. Ezell, senior at Wofford College is among the 26 students in the South to receive a fellowship of one year to study problems of social science as they affect the South.

The fellowships are the first awards to be granted Southern graduate students in social science by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has set aside a $50,000 grant for the purpose. Ten of the new fellows are women and 16 are men. Five are Negroes.

EDUCATIONISTS HOLD SESSION IN DOMINION

Lord Eustace Percy, Former British Minister, Speaks on Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Many hundreds of delegates attended the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, all records being broken for the number of delegates attending; the diversity of topics being discussed; and the outstanding speakers addressing the sectional meetings.

Judge H. Scott, president of the association, stated that nothing else is of such universal importance and interest as education. Great opportunities for academic and administrative progress were given as the result of the convention.

That histories of artists with masterpieces of the world for illustrations should be used in school books, instead of teaching history by saying "Spain was a wicked country and sent an armada against Britain," was the advice of Arthur Lismer.

Dr. Meta Anderson, director of the Binet classes in Newark, N. J., stated that "Compulsory attendance at school does not mean compulsory education. It did not even mean that the pupil would become literate." He advocated a differential curriculum—to teach the children what they need to know to live successfully along the levels of their intelligence.

"Children must be taught to read pictures just as they are taught to read printing," stated Miss A. L. Going of Peterboro Normal School. "In the child's mind is a clean page on which to place beautiful pictures or mediocre. Beauty adds value to life. It gives us lasting friends in beautiful pictures and in the changing aspects of nature. The imagination of the child can be trained and guided, but care should be taken not to destroy it by insisting. Appreciation is an elusive joy not to be thrust on the child at command."

That teachers should remember that they will never lift pupils to a higher ideal than they set for them, and that teachers should not expect to succeed with every type of child, was the purport of an address given by Principal W. J. Tamblyn of the junior vocational school for boys.

The teaching of algebra in commercial schools is a waste of time, according to L. S. Beattie, inspector of commercial schools. He also questioned the value of teaching French in these schools. He advocated study in the methods of salesmanship.

In addressing a general meeting of the association Lord Eustace Percy, formerly Minister of Education in England, said that up to recently, secondary education had been selective, benefiting those who were expected to proceed to higher education and the university. That had been the ideal known as the "educational ladder." "Today secondary education is the normal thing," said Lord Eustace. "It is for the masses, we aim at giving all secondary education." He suggested the need for a better organization of schools. There must be diverse types of secondary schools with every freedom for development.

The abolition of written departmental examinations was suggested by Mr. Ferguson, who is also Minister of Education. This would mean giving the teachers a free hand in educating the individual. The Department of Education would welcome any plan that the Ontario Education Association might devise in giving children who live in remote centers an equal opportunity to those of the populated districts in securing educational facilities. He did not believe in turning out pupils according to the card index system. In England the teacher was left more largely to his own resources than in Canada. "We in the Department of Education endeavor to bear in that direction so that the pupil may be encouraged to develop inherent ability and natural talent and not be fitted into a definite kind of mold," Mr. Ferguson concluded.

KINDERGARTEN UNION RE-ELECTS PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Miss Margaret Cook Holmes, of New York, was re-elected president of the International Kindergarten Union at the closing meeting of the thirty-seventh annual convention on April 25. Miss Mary Leeper, of Asheville, N. C., was elected vice-president and Miss Dorothy Cadwallader, of Trenton, N. J., recording secretary. The Union will meet in Cleveland next year.

FIRST 90 CITIES IN CENSUS SHOW GAIN OF 22.5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Growth of 22.5 per cent in population during the last 10 years is shown by the first 90 cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants for which enumerations in the 1930 census have been announced.

This first indication of the trend of the country's population is furnished by a compilation made by the Associated Press from the official preliminary announcements of supervisors throughout the country.

The country's growth as a whole in the decade ending with 1920 was 14.9 per cent, while in the previous decade ending with 1910 it was 21.0 per cent. Growth of the country's urban population, that is people living in places of 2500 or more inhabitants, showed an increase of 25.7 per cent in the decade ending with 1920, and for the previous decade it was 34.8 per cent.

Only one of the country's large cities has reported thus far. It is Atlanta, which reported 266,557 persons, an increase of 35.6 per cent over 1920.

Of the cities thus far reporting, the largest percentages of increase have been shown by Ventura, Calif., with 186.3 per cent; Lakeland, Fla., with 130.2 per cent, and Decatur, Ga., with 121.2 per cent. Cities showing 50 per cent or more increase in the 10 years are mostly in the South and West.

None with that large an increase has been reported yet in the East. Half a dozen cities have shown decreases from 10 years ago. Three of these are in the East, including Fall River, Mass., which showed a decline of 5.3 per cent and now has 114,348 persons, and three are in the Southwest.

There were 746 cities of 10,000 or more population in 1920. Cities in that category are expected to show a considerable increase in the present census. Several already have entered the 10,000-class, including Longview, Wash., which was not in existence in 1920, and now has 10,491 persons.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

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Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Detroit	4	8	.333
New York	2	6	.225

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 8, Boston 3.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 11, Detroit 4.
St. Louis 12, Chicago 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 8, New York 7.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 1.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

The Washington Senators, at present leading the American League race, have shown themselves to be a decidedly different team than the one that finished fifth at the end of last season. In the last three games played with the Athletics the Senators have won them all. The club has been getting excellent pitching, backed up by fine hitting, and appears certain of staying in the first division for some time to come.

Last year's edition of the Senators, led for the first time by Manager Walter P. Johnson, was looked upon as the coming champion. It had everything to make up a contending ball club, but just couldn't seem to get started. And then, of course, the club was against one of the greatest teams in the history of the game. This season, however, Manager Johnson seems to have changed the team somehow and now it is rather puzzling the baseball world.

Whether it can overcome the great obstacle now in the way, the Athletics, and bring Washington another championship is being discussed over the entire country. However, this question will, no doubt, be partly indicated within the next seven days.

In second place are the St. Louis Browns, with six victories in 10 starts. Manager Killifer has started the club hitting, and when a club that has the defensive strength of the Browns begins to hit it can't be kept down. In recent years the club has been noted for its fine fielding ability, but in turn has been spoken of because of poor batting. With the regulars now hitting much better than before, this club also may spring a surprise before the season is over.

The Chicago White Sox, now under the able managership of Owen J. Bush, have been playing a much better brand of ball to date than they did in 1929. The acquisition of Jolley to the outfield has strengthened the team's batting ability. If he keeps up this fine hitting, the club as a whole is expected to do likewise, and Chicago may again realize a first-division club in the American League.

Clancy, playing first base for the Sox, took part in a remarkable feat in a game against the St. Louis Browns on Sunday. He went through the entire nine innings without having an assist or a putout. This is the first time it has been accomplished in organized baseball for 39 years, according to official records, and is certainly worthy of note.

Bringing up the rear of the first division are the Cleveland Indians, last season's surprise of the league. They finished second to the Athletics with a team that was apparently only a fair one, but that got started late and seemed impossible to stop. This season they have started off in fine style, but now with Fonseca out of the lineup for some time, their chances are not so good as they were. It will be remembered that he led the league in batting in 1929 and was the main cog in the team's offensive. Without him Manager Peckinpaugh will be greatly handicapped, but may be able to do something with the team despite this fact.

In the second division are Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit and New York in that order. The A's are not expected to remain there very long, but in the case of the remaining clubs, they may do so for some time. The Red Sox have the pitching, but that is about all. Detroit, just as strong at the plate as ever, needs pitchers. The Yankees are likewise in need of pitchers, while their batting strength has not been what it should be. But there is a long way to go before the curtain falls at the end of the season, and much can happen before then.

NORTHWESTERN TOO STRONG FOR PURDUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University's weak hitting resulted in the Old Gold and Black's third-straight "Big Ten" defeat here Saturday afternoon, when Northwestern University staged an eighth-inning rally that gave the Purple a 5-to-3 victory. T. D. Cox '30, Purdue's starting pitcher, went well until the eighth when G. W. Harmeson '30 made an error on a long hit that resulted in what proved to be the winning run.

Purdue's only hits came in the fifth inning, when four combined with an error, yielded three runs, but Northwestern came right back in the next inning to tie the score and then win in the eighth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5	9	1
Purdue	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	1

Batteries—Kadison and Rojan for Northwestern; Cox, Schupp and Kugler for Purdue. Umpires—Jensen and Ray.

Two Eastern Colleges Show Strength in Penn Relays

Harvard, Bates, Pennsylvania and Ohio State Win Big Relay Races—G. S. Simpson Is Individual Star—Great Quarter by Munroe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Two eastern colleges indicated with great effect that they were about ready to dispute the supremacy of California and the middle West for the leading places on the Olympic track and field team of 1932 games at Los Angeles, when a great Harvard University team won the one-mile relay at the thirty-sixth annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania in 3m. 18.4s., and a freshman team of the University of Pennsylvania won the one-mile relay in its class, in 3m. 19.2s., lowering by almost three seconds the carnival record, which was established in 1917 by a team from the home institution anchored by Earl B. Eby, who watched his old record broken from the press benches.

The most remarkable performer of the day was George S. Simpson '30, Ohio State University, who ran three heats in the 100-yard individual dash, ending up by equaling the accepted world's record of 9.6s., in the final, just as he did last year, and also ran as anchor man on the half-mile college relay to bring his team in victorious over the University of Chicago team, winner in the quarter-mile relay on Friday, in 12m. 26.8s., to replace the last year's record of 1m. 27s., and equaled by the second team, with the University of Pennsylvania quartet third, timed in 1m. 27.5s. In his record century, he used starting blocks.

Two other individual carnival records were established in the field events, when Leonard Freedman of Geneva College, threw the javelin 197ft. ¼in., and Edward B. Hamm '30 of Georgia Institute of Technology, winner for the past two years and holder of the world's record of 25ft. 11⅛in., cleared 25ft., 4¼in. in the broad jump. He tried for a new world's record, but fell below his previous jump.

The most dramatic performance of the day came in the final lap of the one mile college relay. Vernon Munroe '31, Harvard, started in fifth place of a six-team race, as he received his baton from Eugene E. Record '32, when the latter had made up one place, after the two previous representatives of the Cambridge institution, Vincent L. Hennessey '30, and F. E. Cummings '30, had trailed the entire field. Munroe was behind such famous quarter-milers as H. W. Steel '32, Pennsylvania, the leader; Victor Burke '32, Georgetown, B. P. McCafferty '32, Holy Cross, and C. H. Engle '30, Yale. Around the first turn of the quarter-mile track they sped, about in that order, with Engle passing McCafferty in the back stretch, until they started the wide turn into the final straightaway. Then Munroe started to launch his final effort, as each of the others in turn tried in vain to overtake the flying Pennsylvanian. Steel stalled off the rushes of Burke and Engle with ease, but the effort slowed him up a bit, and the Harvard junior, sweeping round outside of the entire field, overtook him 10 yards from the tape, and dashed past the judges five feet in the lead, into the arms of his team mates.

A new interscholastic world's record was established in the two-mile relay championship, when the team representing the Lakewood (O.) High School, winner for the last two years, captured the event in 8m. 16.2s., to obtain permanent possession of the Phi Kappa Signa Challenge Trophy. The international flavor of the relays, the team representing the Hamilton Collegiate School of Hamilton, Ont., was a weak second, and Brooklyn Technical High School third.

Simpson might have even bettered his record in the hundred had not several of the runners who had been counted on to force him to the utmost dropped out in the earlier rounds. Thus, Karl Wildermuth '30, Georgetown, after winning his heat in the preliminaries, was forced to slacken pace in the semi-final, and R. F. Bowen '30, of Pittsburgh, was also unable to exert his best steps in the final, and finish fifth. De Armond Hutson, of Denison University, was second, while Abner Kurtin '31, of Columbia University, hitherto not regarded highly in intercollegiate running, a good third, timed in 10s. The summary:

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State University; De Armond Hutson, Denison University, second; Abner Kurtin '31, Columbia, third. Time—9.6s.

One-Mile Invitation Run—Won by R. M. Conger, Illinois A. C.; Leo Lermond, Boston A. A., second; Eugene Venzke, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, third. Time—4m. 25s.

Pole Vault—Won by W. A. Cone '30, Yale, 13ft.; Austin Gavin, Ursinus, J. M. Ranck '32, Princeton and F. W. Squires '32, Yale, tied at 12ft., and tossed for position, to be placed in the above order.

Running High Jump—Won by W. B. O'Connor '32, Columbia, 6ft. 1⅝in.; T. P. Avery '32 Yale, and Mortimer Hochman '32, Ohio State University, tied at 6ft. ⅝in., for second; R. J. Felbinger '32, Ohio State University, and E. H. Eberhare '32 Cornell, tied at 5ft. 11⅝in. for fourth.

Javelin Throw—Won by Leonard Freedman, Geneva College, 197ft. ¼in.; G. D. Williams, Hampton Institute, 192ft. 9in., second; E. D. Graydon '32, Georgia Institute of Technology, 188ft. 5¼in. third.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by L. H. Levy '30, Cornell, 47ft. 1⅜in.; J. H. Morris Jr. '30, Haverford, 46ft. 5⅞in., second; Leo Sexton '30, Georgetown, 46ft. 1⅝in., third; B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, 45ft. 5⅝in., fourth.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. B. Hamm '30, Georgia Institute of Technology, 25ft. 4¼in.; S. H. Furth '30, New York University, 23ft. 7in., second; James Peacock, Temple University, Philadelphia, 23ft. 6⅝in., third; A. W. Stuart '30, U. S. Military Academy, 23ft. 6⅝in., fourth.

Discus Throw—Won by J. H. Morris Jr. '30, Haverford, 141ft. 9¼in.; F. A. Steiner '31, Pennsylvania, 140ft. 3¾in., second; Harry Schneider '31, New York University, 138ft. 8½in., third; D. G. Wright Jr. '31, U. S. Naval Academy, 136ft. 6½in., fourth.

RELAYS

480-Yard Shuttle Hurdle—Won by Yale University (Harmar Brereton '31, C. G. Child '30, J. S. Tritle '32, A. G. De Voe '31); Ohio State University, second; New York University, third; United States Military Academy, fourth. Time—1m. 4.3s.

Two-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Bates College (Norman Cole '31, R. G. Lind '30, W. E. Viles '31, R. H. Chapman '31); Ohio State University, second; Harvard University, third; New York University, fourth. Time—7m. 52.7s.

One-Half Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Ohio State University (R. C. Rockaway '30, P. P. Strother '30, W. W. Richards '32, G. S. Simpson '30); (winning permanent possession of the Mask and Wig Club Challenge Trophy); Chicago University, second; University of Pennsylvania, third. Each won a heat, the times being, Ohio, 1m. 26.8s. (a new record for the carnival); Chicago, 1m. 27s. (equalling old record); Pennsylvania, 1m. 27.5s. (These times decided the order of the teams).

Two-Mile Interscholastic Relay Championship—Won by Lakewood (O.), High School (S. Smith, G. Reilinger, H. Mobley, H. Smith); (giving permanent possession of Phi Kappa Sigma Challenge Trophy); Hamilton Collegiate School, Canada, second; Brooklyn Technical High School, third; Mercersburg Academy, forth. Time—8m. 16.2s. (New world interscholastic record).

One-Mile College Freshman Relay Championship—Won by University of Pennsylvania (H. W. Jones, J. C. Healey, H. J. Edwards, W. A. Carr); Syracuse University, second, New York University, third; Manhattan College, fourth. Time—3m. 19.2s. (New carnival record).

One-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Harvard University (V. L. Hennessey '30, F. E. Cummings '30, E. E. Record '32, Vernon Munroe '31); University of Pennsylvania (W. C. Kastler '30, F. J. McLoughlin '31, E. W. Cassel '30, H. W. Steel '32), second; Yale University (F. B. Tuttle '30, S. W. Smith '30, G. P. Clayson '30, C. H. Engle '30), third; Holy Cross, fourth. Time—3m. 18.4s.

One-Mile High School Relay Championship—Won by Brooklyn Technical High School (J. Wandell, R. Wardle, A. Blitzer, J. La Rose); Lakewood (O.) High School, second; De Witt Clinton High School, New York, third. Time—3m. 30.2s.

Four-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by University of Pennsylvania (R. C. Ritchie '32, J. L. Montgomery '30, C. A. S. Coan '32 and W. J. McKniff '32); New York University, second; Pennsylvania State College, third; Michigan State College, fourth. Time—17m. 51.7s.

SO. CALIFORNIA WINS ST. MARY'S GAME, 2-1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—University of Southern California's baseball team remained in the race for championship honors in the California Intercollegiate Baseball League, as a result of a Trojan victory over the St. Mary's College team at Bovard Field, Saturday. The score was 2 to 1. It was the second Southern California victory over the Gaels in as many days, the Trojans having won a hard-fought 10-inning game, 4 to 3, Friday.

Southern California opposes University of California next Saturday in the first of a series of three games to decide the annual "city championship," and is favored to beat the Bruins. Bruins must win all three contests to gain undisputed honor, while two victories and one defeat will place them in a tie with the University of California, which has already completed its schedule.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
So. California	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
St. Mary's	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4

Batteries—Williamson and Ward; Conlon and Simas. Umpire—J. J. Tomna. Time—2h. 3m.

STANFORD WINS TRACK MEET

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—On a point-gathering field day that saw clean sweeps in five events, Stanford's powerful track and field squad overwhelmed Washington's Huskies, 96 to 35, here Saturday in their annual dual meet.

NINE OF DRAKE MARKS BROKEN

Leland Ties World Record—Warne Nearly Tops 14ft. 2in. in Pole Vault

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—One world record was tied and eight university meet records were broken at the twenty-first annual Drake Relay Carnival in the Stadium here Friday and Saturday. Records were broken in the university medley, quarter-mile half-mile, shuttle hurdle, football relay, the shotput, pole vault and two-mile run. The college record in the sprint medley relay also was broken.

In the feature event C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian flier, continued his string of victories over his arch rival from Southern Methodist University, C. O. Bracey '30. Leland ran the 100-yard dash in 9.6s. to equal the official world's record. A slight wind was blowing against the runners during the race.

T. M. Warne '30 of Northwestern University, one of the nation's greatest pole vaulters, smashed the Drake Relay mark in his favorite event, clearing the bar at 13ft. 11 in. In attempting to break the world's record by vaulting 14ft. 2in., Warne twice brushed the bar off with his arm as he descended.

The great running of the Marquette distance men was another feature of the meet, the Milwaukee runners winning both the distance medley and four-mile events and breaking a carnival record in the former. The pair of former Canadian Olympic runners, P. A. Walter '32 and J. S. Walter '32, competed on both teams. The medley distance was run in 10m. 23.7s., while the four-mile time was 18m. 6 3-5s.

The great University of Illinois sprint quartet of J. E. Useman '32, C. F. Dickinson '30, J. A. Cave '30 and J. A. Patterson '30 also won two events, taking the quartermile relay in record time and finishing ahead of the fast half-mile University of Mighigan quartet. The Wolverines had, in a preliminary heat on Friday, set a new Drake mark of 1m. 26.6s.

O. J. Martin '30, "Big Ten" distance champion from Purdue, ran away with the two-mile run in the record breaking time of 9m. 26.2s. The Illionis 480-yard high hurdle shuttle relay team and the Tulane varsity championship football quarter-mile quartet were other record breakers. J. A. Bausch '31 of Kansas broke the Drake shotput mark with a heave of 49ft. 1½in. The summary:

Championship Varsity Football Quarter-Mile Relay—Won by Tulane (J. Whatley, Armstrong, Massey, H. Whatley); Notre Dame, second; Purdue, third; Nebraska, fourth. Time—43.6s. (New meet record.)

Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Kansas State Teachers of Pittsburgh (C. J. Cullison '30, Sandusky '33, J. M. Waner '30, Joseph Winchester '30); Carleton, second; Michigan Normal, third; Western State Teachers, fourth. Time—8m. 2.4s.

Half-Mile University Relay—Won by Illinois (J. E. Useman '32, C. F. Dickinson '30, J. A. Cave '30, J. A. Patterson '30); Michigan, second; Iowa, third; Kansas, fourth. Time—1m. 27.6s.

Half-Mile College Relay—Won by Oklahoma Baptists (Fisher, Buchanan, Fulton, Williamson); Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburgh, second; Morningside, third; Wichita, fourth. Time—1m. 28.5s.

Four-Mile University Relay—Won by Marquette (E. J. Rohan '30, Pfleiger '31, P. A. Walter '32, J. S. Walter '32); Butler, second; Indiana, third; Wisconsin, fourth. Time—18m. 6.6s.

One-Mile University Relay—Won by Missouri (O. S. Welch '32, R. A. Dalls '31, C. A. Ulffers '32, H. K. Hursley '30); Michigan, second; Texas, third; Indiana, fourth. Time—3m. 17s.

Two-Mile University Relay—Won by Notre Dame (Alex Wilson '32, Quigley '31, Abbott '30, Brandt Little '32); Washington State, second; Nebraska, third; Kansas, fourth. Time—7m. 54.8s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Kansas State Teachers of Pittsburg (L. A. Cullison '30, H. B. Snodgrass '31, M. L. Madison '30, Kirby '30); Morningside, second; Lombard, third; Kansas State Teachers of Emporia, fourth. Time—3m. 20.4s.

Quarter-mile University Relay—Won by Illinois (J. E. Useman '32, C. F. Dickinson '30, J. A. Cave '30, J. A. Patterson '30); Michigan, second; Kansas third; Texas Christian University, fourth. Time—41.7s. (New meet record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by O. J. Martin '30, Purdue; S. M. Manning '30, Wichita, second; H. R. Putnam '31, Iowa State, third; Dawson '32, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—9m. 26.2s. (New meet record.)

480-Yard High Hurdle Shuttle Relay—Won by Illinois (R. E. Etnyre '32, J. C. Gage '31, R. A. Rodgers '30, L. H. Sentman '30); Iowa State, second; Wisconsin, third; Iowa, fourth. Time—1m. 1.9s. (New meet record.)

Distance University Medley Relay—Won by Marquette (Fax Morgan '30, F. K. Sweeney '31, P. A. Walter '32, J. S. Walter '32); Michigan Normal, second; Butler, third; Indiana, fourth. Time—10m. 23.7s. (New meet record.)

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; W. B. Lamson '31, Nebraska, second; R. F. Hager '31, Iowa State, third; R. A. Rodgers '30, Illinois, fourth. Time—14.9s.

Sprint College Medley Relay—Won by Abilene Christians (Woods, Hodges, Thompson, Vaughn); Kansas State Teachers of Emporia, second; Wichita University, third; Cornell, fourth. Time—3m. 33.3s. (New meet record.)

100-Yard Dash—Won by C. J. Leland '31, Texas Christian University; C. O. Bracey '30, Southern Methodist University, second; E. V. Tolan '31, Michigan, third; Thomas Oliver '31, Texas Christian University, fourth. Time—9.6s. (Equals official world's record.)

Javelin Throw—Won by L. D. Weldon '32, Iowa; McDonald, Notre Dame, second; H. M. Hokuf '32, Nebraska, third; R. V. Chambers '30, Illinois, fourth. Distance—202ft. 48in.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by C. F. Redd '31, Quincy College; S. E. Engelman '30, South Dakota State, second; G. W. Craig '31, Nebraska, third; O'Brien, Notre Dame, fourth. Distance—46ft. 3in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Campbell, Michigan; A. R. Critch '31, Wisconsin, second; Harold Boesel '31, Chicago, third; W. T. Youngerman '32, Iowa, fourth. Distance—148ft. 1½in.

Pole Vault—Won by T. M. Warne '30, Northwestern; H. F. Canby '32, Iowa, and L. K. Lansrud '32, Drake, tied for second; H. V. Ossian '31, Nebraska, fourth. Height 13ft. 11in. (new meet record).

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Gordon '31, Iowa; Mendel, Yanton College, second; W. O. Timberlake '31, Washington, third; Coburn Tomson '31, Nebraska, fourth. Distance—24ft.

Discus Throw—Won by S. E. Engleman '30 of South Dakota State; W. E. Ward '30, Kansas, second; Melvin Thornhill '31, Kansas, third; J. H. Bausch '31, Kansas, fourth. Distance—154ft. 6in.

Running High Jump—Won by P. N. Shelby '30, Oklahoma; Russell, Bradley College, M. Ehrlich '32, Kansas Aggies, and T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin, tied for second; R. J. Carr '30, and Belson, Butler, tied for fifth. Height—6ft. 5in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. A. Bausch '31, Kansas; H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska, second; A. L. Paul '31, Armour Tech, third; Ralph Rider '30, Oklahoma, fourth. Distance—49ft. 1½in. (New meet record.)

OREGON STATE AND OREGON DIVIDE WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Oregon tennis team defeated Oregon State Agricultural College, 5 to 2, in the first match of the season here Saturday. Although the teams were handicapped by a heavy wind and a slight sprinkling of rain, good shots were displayed by both. The summary:

SINGLES

S. D. Lockwood '31, Oregon, defeated William Graflon '30, Oregon State, 6—0, 6—2.
S. T. Almquist '31, Oregon, defeated Burlin King '31, Oregon State, 6—3, 6—0.
Ragen, Oregon, defeated Bertel Sjoblom '32, Oregon State, 6—4, 6—0.
J. J. Dederichs '32, Oregon State, defeated J. R. Kalisky '31, Oregon, 7—5, 6—4.
Frederick Loomis '31, Oregon State, defeated Mitchell, Oregon, 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES

S. D. Lockwood '31, and S. J. Almquist '31, Oregon, defeated William Graflon and Burlin King '31, Oregon State, 6—1, 6—2.
Ragen and J. R. Kalisky '31, Oregon, defeated J. J. Dederichs '32 and Walter Goss '32, Oregon State, 6—4, 6—4.

The Oregon State baseball team defeated the University of Oregon nine Saturday, 5 to 1, in the opening game of the Pacific Northwest Conference. The visitors took advantage of all the "breaks," scoring three runs in the last inning to assure a victory.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

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GIANTS HAVE STRONG TEAM

Many Now Picking New York Club to Win National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	8	1	.888
Boston	4	3	.571
Chicago	6	7	.461
St. Louis	5	7	.416
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
Cincinnati	3	7	.300
Brooklyn	2	7	.222

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.
New York 13, Philadelphia 2 (first game).
New York 7, Philadelphia 5 (second game).
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 7.
Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 13, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 5.
New York 10, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 5

With the 1930 baseball season now in full swing, the National League race has become very interesting. The New York Giants, looked upon by many as pennant contenders this year, although thought to be held back by the second-base position and possibly the outfield, are now leading the league with seven victories and no defeats. Marshall has been working smoothly at second and hitting quite well, and it doesn't look at present as if Manager McGraw would be caused much more concern over that position. Roettger is filling in in the outfield in fine style and has made Manager McGraw just about forget about his veteran, Roush, who did not come to terms with the club and therefore will not play.

The Giants, taking the team as a whole, have been hitting well. No one player has been knocking in all the runs, but each man has been doing his share. The club also is getting good pitching. Walker, the most efficient boxman in the National League last season, has started off in fine style, winning the first two games he has pitched. The team is beyond doubt the class of the league at the present time and all indications show that it will be throughout the season.

In second place, with eight victories and one defeat, are the Pittsburgh Pirates, all ready to step into first position should the Giants lose a game. The Pirates also have shown strength in all departments. The club was expected to be greatly weakened by the loss of Grimes and the absence of Lloyd Waner from the lineup, but these two factors apparently have not bothered Manager Ens in the least. The club has been hitting as well as ever, and has been given good pitching. The one contest they lost was the second game they played, and that through tight pitching on the part of Cincinnati.

The Pirates, along with the Giants, have a fine chance to take the championship away from the Chicago Cubs, if they get their share of what baseball critics call the "breaks."

The Boston Braves are in third place, and judging by the way they are playing ball at the present time, look well capable of staying in the first division. Their pitching has been as good as any and the team as a whole has been hitting. Their new manager, William B. McKechnie, seems to have started the club off on its right foot and may be able to keep it going that way. At any rate, the team looks much better than it did last season.

The Chicago Cubs bring up the rear of the first division. They have been a much different club without the services of Hornsby, Bell and sometimes Grimm. Their pitching has been only fair, while the hitting, without those three stars naturally cannot be what it should be. The club, however, is still looked upon by many to come through before long and make a dash for the top, and it seems pretty safe to say that if it gets to the top, it will stay there.

In the second division are St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Brooklyn in that order. All four clubs have shown a weakness in the pitching department, although each has been hitting well. As long as the pitching continues to be below standard, despite the batting, those clubs will make up the second division.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	9	3	.750
Toledo	6	4	.600
St. Paul	5	4	.556
Columbus	6	5	.545
Indianapolis	4	4	.500
Kansas City	4	5	.444
Milwaukee	4	7	.364
Minneapolis	3	9	.308

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toledo 11, Kansas City 10.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 4, Milwaukee 1.
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Milwaukee 6, Toledo 5.
Columbus 9, Kansas City 8.
Indianapolis 7, Minneapolis 6.
Louisville 10, St. Paul 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	7	2	.778
Buffalo	5	2	.714
Newark	4	3	.571
Toronto	5	4	.556
Rochester	4	4	.500
Reading	3	5	.375
Montreal	3	6	.333
Jersey City	2	7	.222

RESULTS SATURDAY

Buffalo 11, Baltimore 8.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 2.
Reading 4, Montreal 2.
Rochester 10, Newark 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Newark 2, Rochester 1.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 0.
Toronto 7, Jersey City 5.
Montreal 6, Reading 2.
Baltimore 10, Buffalo 9.

YALE'S RUGBY TEAM DEFEATS HARVARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In the first game of rugby football ever played in the Yale Bowl, the Eli team defeated Harvard by a score of 11 to 0 before a crowd of 1000. The Eli team had more speed and experience than the Crimson and eight of its players were members of the fall football team.

Harvard's representatives were composed of two Englishmen, two Canadians, a South African, an Australian and the remainder from the United States. The Eli team had only one Englishman, a German and the rest from the United States. The game was played informally and play halted at times for explanation of play. The summary:

YALE		HARVARD
Cooper, f		f, Farris
Whitelaw, f		f, Straus
Godman, f		f, Witt
Macarthur, f		f, Burrage
Stewart, f		f, White
Janeway, f		f, Grimth
Hentschel, f		f, Fry
Wade, f		f, Elmore
Stevens, hb		hb, W. Carter
Hersey, hb		hb, Kirkland
Dickinson, lw		rw, Wilbans
Hall, lc		rc, Cary
Wilson, rc		lc, Parker
Clegg, rw		lw, Snelling
Miller, b		b, E. Carter

Score—Yale 11, Harvard 0. Tries—Wade, Clegg. Dickinson for Yale. Converted goal—Cooper for Yale. Referee—Stanley Park. Time—Two 35m. periods.

DARTMOUTH GYMNASTS WIN

The Dartmouth College gymnastic team won the New England championship title at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gymnasium Saturday. Tech placing second and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College third. C. G. Zey, Dartmouth '30, was the individual star, winning the parallel bars and flying rings.

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FOOTBALL RACE NEAR THE END

Several Vital Problems Are Still Unsettled in English League

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agt	Pts
Sheffield Wednesday	24	7	8	95	53	55
Derby County	21	8	12	88	76	50
Manchester City	19	9	13	90	76	47
Leeds United	20	5	16	79	63	45
Aston Villa	20	5	16	88	81	45
West Ham United	19	5	17	86	78	43
Blackburn Rovers	18	7	16	98	93	43
Leicester City	17	9	15	86	87	43
Huddersfield Town	17	9	14	62	66	43
Sunderland	17	7	15	72	72	41
Liverpool	16	9	16	63	78	41
The Arsenal	14	11	15	76	61	39
Portsmouth Town	15	9	17	66	62	39
Bolton Wanderers	15	9	17	73	71	39
Birmingham	15	8	17	63	61	38
Manchester United	15	8	18	66	83	38
Middlesbrough	15	6	20	79	83	36
Grimsby Town	14	7	20	72	89	35
Newcastle United	14	7	20	70	92	35
Sheffield United	14	6	21	86	95	34
Burnley	13	8	20	73	95	34
Everton	10	11	19	74	90	31

Second Division

Blackpool	27	3	11	98	67	57
Chelsea	22	11	8	74	45	55
Oldham Athletic	21	11	9	89	49	53
Bradford	18	12	11	85	70	48
Bury	21	5	15	77	67	47
West Bromwich Albion	20	5	16	100	72	45
Southampton	17	11	13	76	71	45
Cardiff City	18	8	16	61	59	44
Wolverhampton Wand	16	9	16	77	77	41
Nottingham Forest	13	14	14	55	69	40
Tottenham Hotspur	15	9	17	59	60	39
Charlton Athletic	14	11	16	58	60	39
Millwall Athletic	12	15	14	57	67	39
Stoke City	15	8	18	73	72	38
Swansea Town	14	9	19	57	61	37
Preston North End	13	10	18	63	78	36
Reading	12	11	19	54	67	35
Barnsley	13	8	20	54	70	34
Bradford City	11	12	18	57	76	34
Notts County	9	15	18	54	70	33
Hull City	11	7	20	49	77	33
Bristol City	12	8	20	58	81	32

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Port Vale Athletic	28	7	5	99	37	63
Stockport County	27	7	7	103	44	61
Chesterfield	22	6	14	77	56	50
Darlington	21	6	14	105	73	48
Lincoln City	17	14	11	83	61	48
York City	15	16	10	75	60	46
South Shields	18	9	14	75	72	45
Hartlepools United	16	11	14	77	74	43
Crewe Alexandra	17	8	15	82	66	42
Southport	14	13	14	79	74	41
Tranmere Rovers	16	9	17	83	86	41
New Brighton	16	7	17	62	67	39
Rochdale	16	7	17	83	89	39
Carlisle United	15	7	18	85	99	37
Accrington Stanley	14	8	19	62	79	36
Wigan Borough	13	7	21	60	83	33
Nelson	13	7	21	50	75	33
Wrexham	12	8	21	62	87	32
Rotherham United	11	8	22	67	109	30
Halifax Town	10	8	24	44	79	28
Barrow	11	5	25	41	96	27

Third Division—Southern Section

Plymouth Argyle	28	8	4	94	36	64
Brentford	28	5	8	93	40	61
Brighton & H. Albion	21	8	12	86	59	50
Queen's Park Rangers	20	9	12	78	68	49
Northampton Town	20	8	13	77	57	48
Fulham Town	18	11	12	87	81	47
Norwich City	18	10	12	87	74	46
Coventry City	18	9	13	85	70	45
Crystal Palace	17	11	13	80	73	45
Southend United	15	13	12	67	52	43
Bournemouth	15	12	14	71	60	42
Luton Town	14	12	15	64	76	40
Clapton Orient	13	13	15	51	61	39
Watford	15	8	18	59	71	38
Swindon Town	12	12	17	71	82	36
Exeter City	12	11	18	66	71	35
Newport	12	10	19	73	80	34
Walsall	12	7	21	70	78	31
Torquay United	9	11	21	62	93	29
Gillingham	10	8	23	40	98	28
Bristol	10	7	23	63	92	27
Merthyr	5	9	27	55	134	10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	28	4	5	92	30	60
Motherwell	25	5	8	104	48	55
Aberdeen	21	7	8	85	61	53
Celtic	22	5	11	88	46	49
St. Mirren	18	5	15	73	53	41
Partick Thistle	16	9	12	69	57	41
Kilmarnock	15	9	14	77	73	39
Falkirk	15	9	13	60	63	39
Ayr United	16	6	16	70	92	38
Heart of Midlothian	14	9	15	69	69	37
Clyde	13	11	14	64	69	37
Airdrieonians	16	4	18	60	66	36
Hamilton Academicals	14	7	17	76	81	35
Dundee	14	6	18	51	58	34
Queen's Park	15	4	19	67	80	34
Cowdenbeath	12	7	18	60	71	31
Hibernian	9	11	18	45	62	29
Greenock Morton	10	7	21	67	95	27
Dundee United	7	8	23	56	109	22
St. Johnstone	6	7	25	48	96	19

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With only one week left for play in the English Association Football League, several vital problems, connected with promotion and relegation, are still unsettled. It is known that Sheffield Wednesday must win the league championship for the second successive year; that Plymouth Argyle is bound to head the final standing of the southern section of the third division and so earn elevation to the second division; and that Everton and Merthyr Town are certain to fill last places in the first and third division (Southern), respectively.

The other important issues will not be decided until the last day of the season Saturday. Everton may be accompanied on the downward path to the second division by Burnley, Sheffield United, Newcastle, Grimsby or Middlesbrough, and places of the unfortunate pair that will fall will be filled by Blackpool for certain and either Chelsea or Oldham.

Clubs likely to be relegated from second to the third division narrowed down to Reading, Barnsley, Bradford City, Notts County, Hull, Bristol City, and the two which descend will be replaced by Plymouth, and either Portvale or Stockport. For Stockport to finish at the top of the northern section of the third division, however, the leader must lose both of its remaining matches and Stockport to win its last one.

All problems are settled in the Scottish League, the Glasgow Rangers heading the final table once more with Motherwell as runnerup, and the last two positions are being filled by Dundee and St. Johnstone.

The victory of The Arsenal over Huddersfield Town in the Football Association Challenge Cup final, Saturday, was largely due to The Arsenal's policy this season of making a lavish expenditure upon ready-made star players from other clubs as it was of these costly acquisitions, Alec James, the Scottish international forward, who was the hero of Saturday's game. James, a very individualistic player, exhibits his genius to best advantage on big occasions and in this cup final he was in a dazzling mood. His artistry inspired others and the game can be written down as one of the most satisfying displays of soccer ever seen in a cup final.

Both teams played normal, methodical football, and territorially Huddersfield, whose fourth appearance it was in the final since the war, had the advantage. But goals are the only things that show on the scoreboard, and the first of The Arsenal's pair came 16 minutes after the start, when a free kick was awarded against the Northerners. R. F. John passed the ball along the ground to James, who slipped it obliquely to the young left-winger, Clifford Bastin. Bastin darted past the defender and returned the ball to James, who, dashing up at full speed, sent the leather crashing into a corner of the net from over 20 yards' range. It was a magnificent goal and The Arsenal was exulted by it and held the upper hand until half time.

After the resumption of play it was another story. Slowly and surely the red jerseyed Londoners were forced back and their defense was sorely tested. But the Huddersfield team, so effective in constructive attacks in midfield, nullified this skill by poor finishing in front of the goal. They could do everything except put in the right sort of a shot.

The Arsenal made only one genuine attack in this half and it brought them a goal 10 minutes before the final whistle. James put a long pass down the middle to F. Lambert who found himself in possession with the Huddersfield backs spread-eagled and the goalkeeper rushing out to smother the shot. The moment demanded coolness and Lambert supplied it by steadying himself and placing the ball neatly into the unguarded corner of the goal. That put the issue beyond doubt and the next event that set the crowd acheering and waving their favors was the presentation of the massive silver cup to Thomas Parker, The Arsenal's veteran captain, by the smiling King.

Since the old Etonians beat Blackburn Rovers at the Kensington oval in 1882—last amateur success in cup competition—the cup paid three visits to the south, each time to London. The first occasion was in 1901, when Tottenham Hotspurs beat Sheffield United at Boston, 3 to 1, after a drawn game at 2-all at Crystal Palace the week before; the second time, 20 years later when Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers at Stamford Bridge by the only goal scored and the third Saturday when the Arsenal players succeeded in their great ambition on their second appearance in the final. Their previous experience was at Wembley in 1927, when they lost by 1 goal to 0 to Cardiff City, a team which took the cup on its first trip to Wales. The summary:

THE ARSENAL HUDDERSFIELD TOWN

Bastin, lw.....rw, Jackson
James, il.....ir, Kelly
Lambert, c.....c, Davies
Jack, ir.....il, Raw
Hullme, rw.....lw, Smith
John, lhb.....rhb, Naylor
Seddon, chb.....chb, Wilson (captain)
Baker, rhb.....lhb, Campbell
Hapgood, lb.....rb, Goodall
Parker (captain), rb.....lb, Spence
Preedy, g.....g, Turner

Score—The Arsenal 2, Huddersfield Town 0. Scorers—James, Lambert for the Arsenal. Referee—T. Crewe. Time—Two 45m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	14	7	.667
Sacramento	13	7	.650
Los Angeles	11	8	.579
San Francisco	12	9	.571
Missions	9	9	.500
Hollywood	6	12	.400
Portland	4	14	.222

RESULTS SUNDAY

Oakland 13, San Francisco 7.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 7.
Hollywood 7, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 7, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 4.
Missions-Portland (rain).

CORNELL GIRL FENCERS STAR

Make All but a Clean Sweep in Women's Intercollegiate Fencing Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Cornell University, as represented by Miss J. Elizabeth Ross, Miss Arlene J. Van Derhoef, Miss Jacqueline M. Darrieulat and Miss Jean G. Bancroft made all but a clean sweep of the bouts in the second annual intercollegiate fencing championship for women at The Fencers' Club on Saturday. They won all three of their team matches, and Miss Ross won the individual title with the capture of all nine bouts.

Bryn Mawr College, with Miss Edith R. Watts, Miss Anna G. Parkhurst, and Miss Hazel Seligman, was second; Elmira College for Women, represented by Miss Myrtle Picker, Miss Vista Bishop, and Miss Florence Palmer, third, while New York University, last year champion, was last, with its team composed of Miss Dorothy Hafner, Miss Mary Finley, Miss Marion Appel and Miss Mary Lansing.

This gives the winning team possession of the new trophy presented by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, as well as medals given by the Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association, which sponsored the event. Miss Van Derhoef took second place in the individual honors, with a score of 6 to 3, while third place went to Miss Watts of Bryn Mawr, on a basis of touches, over Miss Parkhurst, Bryn Mawr, Miss Hafner, New York University, and Miss Picker, Elmira, each having won five bouts. The team summaries:

Cornell University defeated New York University, 7 to 2; Elmira College, 6 to 3, and Bryn Mawr, 7 to 2.

Bryn Mawr College defeated Elmira College, 6 to 3, and New York University, 6 to 3.

Elmira College defeated New York University, 5 to 4.

Individual summaries:

Miss J. E. Ross, Cornell, defeated Miss Hafner, 5 to 2; Miss Finley, 5 to 4; Miss Lansing, 5 to 0; Miss Picker, 5 to 0; Miss Bishop, 5 to 0; Miss Palmer, 5 to 0; Miss Parkhurst, 5 to 2; Miss Seligman, 5 to 2, and Miss Watts, 5 to 0.

Miss Arlene J. Van Derhoef, Cornell, defeated Miss Finley, 5 to 0; Miss Lansing, 5 to 3; Miss Bishop, 5 to 1; Miss Palmer, 5 to 4; Miss Seligman, 5 to 3, and Miss Watts, 5 to 2.

Miss Edith R. Watts, Mryn Mawr, defeated Miss Picker, 5 to 1; Miss Bishop, 5 to 0; Miss Palmer, 5 to 0; Miss Hafner, 5 to 3, and Miss Lansing, 5 to 1.

Miss Anna G. Parkhurst, Bryn Mawr, defeated Miss Bishop 5 to 3, Miss Palmer 5 to 0, Miss Lansing 5 to 1, Miss Van Derhoef 5 to 3, and Miss Darrieulat 5 to 1.

Miss Dorothy Hafner, New York University, defeated Miss Van Derhoef 5 to 3, Miss Darrieulat 5 to 0, Miss Parkhurst 5 to 2, Miss Picker 5 to 2 and Miss Bishop 5 to 3.

Miss Myrtle Picker, Elmira, defeated Miss Parkhurst 5 to 2, Miss Van Derhoef 5 to 4, Miss Bancroft 5 to 3, Miss Appel 5 to 4 and Miss Lansing 5 to 1.

Miss Jacqueline M. Darrieulat, Cornell, defeated Miss Finley 5 to 2, Miss Lansing 5 to 2, Miss Seligman 5 to 2 and Miss Watts 5 to 4.

Miss Hazel Seligman, Bryn Mawr, defeated Miss Picker 5 to 0, Miss Hafner 5 to 4, Miss Appel 5 to 3 and Miss Lansing 5 to 2.

Miss Marion Appel, New York University, defeated Miss Parkhurst 5 to 3, Miss Watts 5 to 1, Miss Bishop 5 to 2 and Miss Palmer 5 to 2.

Miss Vista Bishop, Elmira, defeated Miss Seligman 5 to 1, Miss Bancroft 5 to 1 and Miss Lansing 5 to 0.

Miss Florence Palmer, Elmira, defeated Miss Seligman 5 to 3, Miss Hafner 5 to 1, Miss Lansing 5 to 2.

Miss Jean Bancroft, Cornell, defeated Miss Palmer 5 to 3.

Miss Mary Finley and Miss Mary Lansing, New York University, lost all bouts.

VAN RYN AND ALLISON WIN AT GREENBRIAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., defeated John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago in the second final round of doubles within a week. This time Van Ryn and Allison captured the team championship in the Mason and Dixon tennis tourney at the Greenbriar Golf and Tennis Club, here, Saturday. The score of the match was 3—6, 12—10, 7—5, 6—3.

The order of service in the match started out with Doeg first; Allison, Lott and Van Ryn in turn, but in the second set Lott and Doeg changed their order and kept the change in force through the remainder of the match. The summary:

MASON AND DIXON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

Final Round

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 3—6, 12—10, 7—5, 6—3.

HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT TRIUMPH

Harvard crews won three out of four races scheduled with Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River Saturday afternoon, winning the varsity, freshman, and 150-pound events.

The varsity race was the closest of the day, Harvard coming from behind in the last 300 yards to win from the pace-setting Beavers. All races were real contests with the exception of the freshman which the Crimson won by about six lengths.

The varsity race was won in the time of 9m. 23s., but the best time of the day was made by the Tech junior varsity which won in 9m. 14s. The Crimson freshmen crossed the line in 9m. 25s., while the 150-pound Harvard crew won, over the Henley distance, in 7m. 5s.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Amherst 8, M. I. T. 1.
Annapolis 9, F. and M. 0.
Brown 6, Boston 3.
Chicago 8, Purdue 1.
Cincinnati 9, Indiana 0.
Geo. Washington 5, West Point 4.
Harvard 8, Pennsylvania 1.
Haverford 6, Dickinson 0.
Lafayette 6, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Long Island 5, Pratt 2.
Mich. State 5, Ypsilanti 2.
New York 9, Stevens Tech 0.
Ohio State 8, Cornell 1.
Princeton 9, Union 0.
Swarthmore 7, Lehigh 2.
Williams 9, Fordham 0.

McCULLOUGH WINS N. C. TITLE

PINEHURST, N. C.—D. H. McCullough of Charlotte won the North Carolina state trap-shooting championship tournament here Saturday, scoring 187 in a 200-target shoot at 16 yards. W. P. Hall of Concord also scored 187, McCullough winning the shootoff. The 100-target handicap went to McCullough, with a score of 96, his handicap being 21 yards. Arey was victor in the doubles shoot, scoring 84, and was also winner of the high-over-all for the tournament.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Boston 6, Wesleyan 3.
Brown 6, Amherst 0.
Emory 15½, Clemson 2½.
Indiana 15½, Terre Haute 2½.
Iowa 14, Northwestern 10.
Michigan 14, Purdue 4.
Pennsylvania 6, Georgia Tech
Princeton 9, West Point 0.
Rutgers 8, New York 1.
Tulane 18, L. S. U. 0.

HENIGAN SETS RECORD

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—James T. Henigan, veteran Medford distance runner, set a new record for the East Providence-Crescent Park 10-mile road race in the annual run Saturday, covering the distance in 56m. 39 2-5s. The former record was 59m. 20 2-5s. Henigan led Joseph Quirk of the Dorchester A. C. to the tape by 100 yards.

BRATCHER SOLD BY BRAVES

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Purchase of J. W. Bratcher, outfielder, from the Boston Braves by the Chattanooga Lookouts, was announced today. He will join the Lookouts in Memphis Thursday. Bratcher was drafted from the Denver Club by the Braves at the end of last season.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Penn M. C. 5, Princeton 4.

Yale Now Leading League Standing

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	2	1	.667
Pennsylvania	1	1	.500
Cornell	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	2	.333
Princeton	0	0	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A five-run rally in the eighth inning gave Yale an 8-to-3 victory over University of Pennsylvania, here Saturday, and sent the Eli nine to the top of the Intercollegiate Baseball League standing. R. H. Rudd '30 pitched for Yale and, excepting for the fifth inning, kept the Penn hits scattered. He topped off his achievement with a triple, scoring two runs in the eighth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	x	8	12	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	7	5

Batteries—Rudd and Maine for Yale; Peterson and Caniglia for Penn. Umpires—Kelleher and Skelly. Time—2h. 2m.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Columbia University's chance to win the Intercollegiate Baseball League championship for this season were decidedly dimmed here Saturday, when the Lions went down to defeat against the Dartmouth varsity team, 10 to 3. The Green batters lost little time getting into action and had a lead of 6 to 2 at the end of the third inning. After the early innings Lauri Myllykangas '31 had little difficulty with the Columbia batters. Myllykangas hit a home run in the seventh with three men on bases. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	10	2
Columbia	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	3

Batteries — Myllykangas and McDonough for Dartmouth; Landau, Wilkens and Swertman for Columbia. Losing pitcher—Landau. Umpires—Doolan and Egan. Time—2h. 24m.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Albion 72, Adrian 59.
Arizona 75, New Mexico 56.
Brown 68, R. I. State 67.
Butler 89, N. A. A. V. 37.
Choate 68, Westminster 58.
Clemson 64, South Carolina 62.
Florida 88, Havana 33.
L. S. U., 99, Mississippi 13.
Missouri 87¼, Westmminster 49¾.
Norwich 68, Conn. Aggies 67.
Okla. A. & M. 71, Arkansas 60.
Stanford 96, Washington 35.
Virginia P. I. 86, Duke 40.
Williams 70½, Middlebury 64½.
Worcester P. I. 80, Tufts 55.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 13, Lafayette 0.
Boston L. C. 6, M. I. T. 4.
Colgate 4, Hobart 4.
Harvard 11, Dartmouth 5.
Maryland 8, West Point 2.
Princeton 6, Lehigh 4.
Randolph-Macon 5, Washington 0.
Rutgers 8, Stevens 2.
Springfield 4, Williams 2.
St. John's 6, Union 1.
Swarthmore 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Johns Hopkins 8, Syracuse 2.
Yale 9, Cornell 5.

ONLY 14 POWERBOATS FINISH OCEAN RACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Only 14 of the power yachts that left Long Beach Thursday for a three-day race to San Francisco arrived here Sunday afternoon. Heavy seas, which prolonged the race a day, contributed to the difficulties which caused several yachts to drop out before the finish. J. Harrington Sickels Seal 2d of the San Diego Yacht Club was first to enter the Golden Gate, but the actual winner will not be announced until the judges finish computing handicaps.

The second yacht to arrive was the Sewelym of the Balboa Yacht Club. Others, in order of arrival, were: Lucky B., Long Beach Yacht Club; Marrion Alice and Arequita, St. Francis Yacht Club; Wanderer, Long Beach Yacht Club; Blue Boy and Valeria, California Yacht Club; Folly, Corinthian Club; Felicia, St. Francis Yacht Club; Colonel Rheems, Oakland Yacht Club, and the Missiwit, California Yacht Club.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 15, Georgia Tech 3.
Albright 11, Temple 7.
Amherst 21, M. A. C. 3.
Annapolis 7, Washington and Lee 4.
Brown 9, Williams 3.
Conn. Aggies 6, Clark 5.
Dartmouth 10, Columbia 3.
Dickinson 4, Swarthmore 3.
Drexel 10, Phila. O. S. 0.
Duke 14, North Carolina 5.
East Stroudsburg 13, St. Stephens 5.
Erskine 6, Wofford 0.
Florida 4, Alabama P. I. 3.
Georgetown 15, West Virginia 1.
Harvard 11, U. S. S. Southery 2.
Holy Cross 9, Providence 4.
Iowa 4, Iowa S. T. 1.
Lafayette 5, Rutgers 1.
Lehigh 11, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Maryland 8, West Point 4.
Michigan 6, Syracuse 1.
Minnesota 8, Indiana 2.
New York 11, St. John's 8.
Northwestern 5, Purdue 3.
Oglethorpe 10, Georgia 3.
Ohio State 4, Cornell 3.
Oregon State 5, Oregon 1.
Penn. M. C. 10, Moravian 3.
Penn. State 16, Lebanon Valley 2.
Princeton 11, Wesleyan 1.
So. Calif. 2, St. Mary's 1.
Springfield 7, Middlebury 6.
Stevens 5, Haverford 2.
Susquehanna 6, Elizabethtown 2.
Trinity 2, Northeastern 1.
Tufts 16, Bates 3.
Union 9, Rensselaer 4.
Virginia P. I. 6, N. C. State 3.
Wake Forest 16, Piedmont 3.
William and Mary 3, Richmond 0.
Wisconsin 4, Illinois 3.
Vanderbilt 13, Kentucky 5.
Yale 8, Pennsylvania 3.

CREW EXPENSE MONEY RAISED

WASHINGTON (AP) — The University of Washington's varsity, junior varsity and freshmen crews were assured of competition in the National Rowing Regatta at Poughkeepsie next June, when the Washington alumni organization announced it had raised $18,000 by popular subscription to cover expenses of the trip.

Women Bowlers Set New World Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Louisville, Ky.

THE women's world bowling record was broken early Sunday morning by the Finucane Ladies of Chicago, who rolled a total of 2784 pins in the thirteenth annual bowling congress meet. The mark exceeds by 102 pins the former record set in 1928 by the Albert Jewelers, also of Chicago.

DAILEY GOING ABROAD

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis B. Dailey, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is going abroad with the United States Wightman Cup team this year to direct the team and at the same time gather first-hand impressions as to the tennis problems of several European nations. One subject into which Mr. Dailey intends to inquire, says an official announcement by the U. S. L. T. A., will be the action of the International Lawn Tennis Federation in rejecting at its annual meeting in Paris on March 21 the proposed amendment which would have permitted the holding of an open championship in the United States. President Dailey will leave for Europe aboard the Scythia from Boston on May 16 along with members of the Wightman Cup team.

OJAI VALLEY TENNIS WINNERS

OJAI VALLEY, Calif. (AP)—Following the same reversal of form which was dispiayed in the semifinals, Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., Saturday won the men's and women's singles championship of the thirty-fifth annual Ojai Valley invitation tennis tournament here. Gledhill, star member of the Stanford University tennis team, scored a 6—4, 6—1 victory over Alan D. Herrington, Hollywood, former captain of Stanford tennis. Miss Gladman's triumph over Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, Santa Monica, was no less startling. She defeated the former internationalist in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4.

HIGGINSON WINS TRAPSHOOT

NEW YORK—B. M. Higginson, winner of the trapshooting championship of the New York Athletic Club in 1911, again won the title at the Travers Island traps of the organization. He broke 196 out of a possible 200 targets. The best score, however, was returned by Fred Tomlin, a professional, who had 198. J. R. Bonner was the winner of the title last year, scoring 197.

COLLEGE CRICKET RESULT

Haverford 93, Philadelphia G. E. 68.

DAILEY TRADED FOR WEBB

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston American League Baseball Club announced on Saturday that he had engineered a trade which will send Outfielder William J. Barrett to the Washington Senators and bring Earl W. Webb, also an outfielder, to the Sox. Webb played with the Los Angeles Club last season in the Pacific Coast League, where he batted .357 in 188 games.

PINE TO LEAD PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Selection of Warren Pine Jr. of Troy, N. Y., as acting captain of the Pennsylvania varsity crew for the regatta with Yale and Columbia at Derby, Conn., May 3, has been announced by Russell S. Callow, Penn's head coach. Pine rows No. 5.

SCHNEIDER'S HOMER WINS FOR WISCONSIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Two hits by H. H. Schneider '32 in the late innings of the opening "Big Ten" baseball game here Saturday gave the University of Wisconsin a 4-to-3 victory over the University of Illinois. Schneider went in as a pinch hitter in the seventh inning and gave the Badgers their first run with a single. In the ninth inning, with Wisconsin trailing one run and the tying marker on the base, Schneider drove out a long home run for two runs and a Badger victory.

G. A. Mills '32 opposed M. N. Farber '30 in the box and allowed the visitors only six safe hits, but let four of the six be clustered for the four runs. Illinois opened the game by scoring on a single by Capt. J. L. Lymperopoulos '30, a stolen base and another safe hit by T. C. Witte '31. Mills drove in the second run in the next inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	6	1
Illinois	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Farber and Griswold; Mills and Engvall. Time—2h. 15m.

BARRETT TRADED FOR WEBB

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Little Red House

By JESSIE DODD

Part III

THERE came a sunny-bright spring morning, full of pleasant sounds of chirping little nest builders and humming little honey seekers, of carpenters at work, of carpets being beaten and lawns being raked. It was such a busy, happy morning that the Little Red House felt more left-out-in-the-cold than ever.

A whole weary, dreary year had dragged by since the Darlings had moved away to the little white house on Huron Street. The Little Red House had tried bravely to remember little Nancy Darling's smile and the gay greetings she used to toss him with a wave of her hand. But for a whole year nobody had even noticed him, let alone smiling at him.

All the other houses in the neighborhood were having new coats of paint, or new screen doors, or new front porches, or something refreshing to show that it was spring. But nothing nice ever seemed to happen to the Little Red House, no matter how hard he tried to smile as he used to smile at Nancy Darling.

But the Motto in the dark closet under the stairs kept whispering to him, "You can still be a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

All winter long Mr. and Mrs. Richard Miller had done nothing but talk about a new brick house. If they took any notice of him at all it was only to make unkind remarks. To be sure, he was in a very bad way. His plaster was cracked, his wall paper dingy and faded, his kitchen paint was greasy and grimy, his furnace wheezy and worn out; in short, there was everything wrong and nothing right, and the Millers did not hesitate to tell him so.

The Little Red House could not help feeling that it was all their own fault, and that they really might have kept him in better repair. So on this particular sunny-bright spring morning he was almost ready to give way entirely to despair.

But the Motto in the dark closet under the stairs whispered, "You can still be a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Shovels and Picks

Just then he noticed a crowd of workmen stumbling over his humpy-bumpy sidewalk. They turned onto his smooth green lawn and approached his black front door. Then he saw that there were trucks standing in the street under the tall elm trees, and other queer looking things with small, fat solid wheels, such as he had never seen before. Then a lot of strange things began to happen all at once. Men carried out all the Millers' furniture and carpets and dishes and clothes, and everything they possessed, and took them away in the trucks. Other men began to do still stranger things to the Little Red House. With great hammers and saws and crowbars and shovels and picks they began whacking at him here and there and he suddenly thought to himself, "So it's all over! This is the end. They are going to tear me to pieces and build a new brick house and I shall never see the Darlings again." He heaved a great sigh; in fact he almost groaned and thought he wasn't really ready to quit being a house yet after all.

"Home, Sweet Home," whispered a little voice under the stairs. The Little Red House hugged the Motto closer.

Still they hammered and whacked at him, till his kitchen and woodshed were quite cut off, and his dining room could look through a great crack right up at the bright blue sky.

And still they hammered and whacked till suddenly he felt himself being lifted right off his foundation. The fresh spring breezes blew under him and his old timbers shivered as they felt the sudden rush of cool air. His floors creaked and his timbers groaned and his plaster cracked a bit more and he was beginning to fell very much distressed, when he felt himself lowered ever so gently till he rested again on something firm; but it couldn't be his foundation, for the fresh spring breezes still blew underneath his floors.

Then he began to hear the weirdest noise. It was humming and buzzing and sighing and creaking and groaning and wailing all put together, and it went up and down like a siren whistle, only a much sadder, forlorner whistle than you ever heard. The Little Red House did not like the noise at all, for it made him feel more mournful than ever.

But then the strangest thing of all began to happen. The tall elm trees and the humpy-bumpy sidewalk were coming closer to him! It was happening so slowly that you could hardly tell they were moving, but he was sure they had never been so close before.

The Little Red House felt himself getting cold with excitement. If only that awful noise would stop. But it went on and on. He began to measure the distance to the trees by a great rope which was stretched taut from a point just under the parlor windows to a strange round barrel out in the street. Yes, he was sure the rope was growing shorter.

A Wonderful Discovery

Then the Little Red House made a great discovery. The tall elm trees and the humpy-bumpy sidewalk were standing still, as they had always done; but he, himself, the Little Red House, was moving! He, who had stood in that spot for over 40 years, was moving. Sure enough, the crack between the dining room and kitchen had grown to a wide space. How he wished he had hands that would reach out and draw the kitchen and woodshed after him! He did not like leaving them behind.

But he was far too busy to spend much time grieving, for as he drew nearer to the humpy-bumpy sidewalk he observed that he could see a lot of things that he hadn't seen since the large stylish yellow house on the south and the stylish large cream-colored house to the north had narrowed his outlook. What a thrill he got when he discovered that a big brick schoolhouse had been built beside the old stone schoolhouse. To think it had been there goodness knows how many years, and he had never known it!

Just then its big front doors opened and out poured a flood of children, laughing and shouting. In two seconds they spied what was happening to the Little Red House, and in two minutes more they were all dancing excitedly around him. How happy the Little Red House was then! The children were noticing him again! They peered underneath his high-perched floors and peeked in at his wide-open front door, and stared through his curtainless windows. The sad siren noises had ceased, and the Little Red House felt that life was again becoming adventurous and interesting.

But when the children had gone back to school after lunch, the sad siren noises began again. Then the Little Red House discovered that they had something to do with his moving. He saw a team of horses out in the street going round and round the queer-looking barrel. As they went, the big rope wound round and round and round the barrel and drew him closer and closer, till at last he was carried right across the humpy-bumpy sidewalk and between the two tallest elm trees and out into the middle of Delaware Street!

What a view he had then! He was glad the sad siren noises stopped again and left him standing there to gaze up and down the street while they moved the queer-looking barrel as far away as the rope would reach. Then the horses went round and round again and he began moving right down Delaware Street. When they reached the corner of Huron Street the men did a great deal of shouting and fussing, and the next thing he knew, the Little Red House was moving along Huron Street toward the little old white house where the Darlings lived!

Would he pass the house? Would Nancy be there? Would she remember him? Would she wave him a greeting?

Humming and buzzing, sighing and creaking, groaning and wailing, all afternoon the Little Red House moved slowly but steadily toward the little old white house. But just when they reached the corner by the big brown house, the sad siren noises ceased; the horses and men went home to their suppers and their warm beds, and left the Little Red House sitting alone in the middle of Huron Street all night long.

Deary me! What a lot of thoughts a Little Red House can think in one long lonesome night. His front door swayed to and fro in the night breezes and wouldn't latch and wouldn't stay open. All his inside doors did the same. His torn wall paper flapped and slapped against his cracked plaster. His windows rattled, and the moon cast long strange shadows on his bare floors.

A Little Voice Whispers

He began to hope that the Darlings would not see him pass. They would laugh at the queer spots where the pictures had kept his wall paper from fading, and at the hole where some bricks had fallen out of his chimney, and at his whole dilapidated state. Then he felt lonesome for his kitchen and woodshed, and wondered how they looked sitting alone back on Delaware Street. This moving business wasn't so pleasant after all.

Where were they taking him and what happened to old houses when they were torn to pieces and moved away?

"Home, Sweet Home," whispered a little voice under the stairs.

Then the Little Red House noticed that the movers had not discovered the Motto. How comforted he felt as he hugged it close. He hardly dared to hope it, yet somehow he couldn't help feeling in his timbers that he was just as good a house as ever, and that if he treasured the little Motto, he might still be a "Home, Sweet Home."

At last he fell asleep, and when he awoke there was the friendly smoke from the chimney of the little white house curling against the rosy morning sky.

Then came the men and the horses and the children trooping to school and all the pleasant spring-time sounds, and the Little Red House moved slowly but steadily toward the little white house where the Darlings lived.

He hadn't gone far when he thought he heard weird siren sounds behind as well as before. Looking back, he saw to his amazement and delight that his kitchen and woodshed were just turning the corner at Delaware Street. So they were coming too! That was comforting.

All day long the horses went round and round till by four o'clock the Little Red House stood right in front of the little white house, and he longed to call to him, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'" But he knew he looked so ridiculous perched on the fat solid little wheels, that he was afraid the little white house would only laugh at him.

At that very moment he heard a gay, jolly laugh, but it didn't come from the little white house. Looking hastily from the dining-room door (which was now his back door) he saw Nancy Darling skipping home from school, with Mary Darling and Rufus Darling, and they were all running a race to see which could get home first, because it was so very exciting to have a house coming down the street right in front of your very own house.

Nancy Darling laughed again and rushed into the little white house, calling, "Oh, Mother, it's the Little Red House come to call on us!"

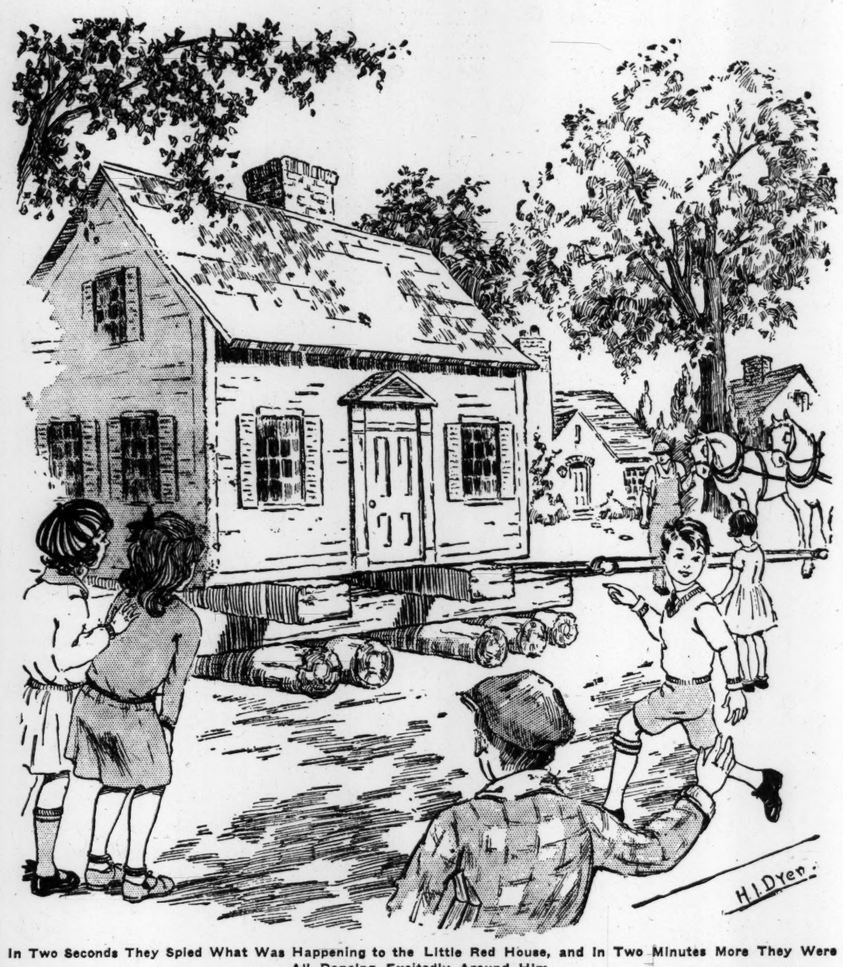
Mother Darling came to the front door with Ann Darling and Baby Dolly Darling, and all the Darlings stood together by the little white house and watched the Little Red House go by.

Still the horses went round and round till supper time. After the men had gone home to their suppers and their beds, the Little Red House looked back at the little white house, and what do you think he saw? There was the beautiful blue smoke curling against the red, red evening sky!

The little white house called with his blue smoke, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Then, though he hadn't the faintest idea what was going to happen to him, the Little Red House called back bravely, "I am going to be a 'Home, Sweet Home' again too."

And a little voice from the dark closet under the stairs echoed, "Home, Sweet Home."



In Two Seconds They Spied What Was Happening to the Little Red House, and In Two Minutes More They Were All Dancing Excitedly Around Him.

Kurt, the Traffic Officer

IF 6-year-old Kurt had one ambition more than another it was to be a traffic officer at one of the street corners of his beloved city of Vienna.

"But Kurt," his mother would protest, "you must wait a little longer. You are only a little boy now. You must first go to school and learn many things before you grow big enough to be a traffic officer."

But Kurt did not quite see it like that. The traffic officers, he knew, were all big, strong men, but all they had to do was to stand in the middle of the street and wave their arms in various directions, and even Kurt could do that, small as he was.

One day Kurt was in the Stadt Park with his mother—it was an early spring day and there were many people in the park to enjoy the fresh bright spring sunshine. Now, just where the statue of Johann Strauss stands, there are cross roads in the park, and Kurt noticed that the people were bumping into one another as some tried to cross one way and some another. So after thinking for a minute or two, he crossed over to the statue of Strauss, and stood in front of it, strictly at attention as the traffic officers in the street stand. Then waving his right arm in exact imitation of their gestures, he commenced to direct the stream of traffic that was passing across the park, west to east, as well as south to north.

The pedestrians were very amused at first, but after a little while they joined in Kurt's game, and when he held one arm up those crossing from north to south proceeded on their way, and when he held one arm out from his shoulders the east-west people crossed.

Kurt was delighted. "See Mother," he said, "I am really a traffic officer now, because the people obey me. How much easier it is for them to cross when I show them the proper time."

Kurt's mother was much amused. Every afternoon she brings him to the Stadt Park during the spring and summer months, but he does not play as other little Viennese boys do at top spinning or running races. He always prefers to be the traffic officer of the park. Sometimes he stands by the statue of Johann Strauss, at other times by the bridge that spans the canal (at both places there are always many people passing) and directs the traffic. Very efficient he is, too. In fact, one of the park gardeners stopped one day to tell Kurt's mother that he had never seen traffic better directed.

Kurt's chest swelled with pride when his mother passed on the gardener's words to him, and now he always pays special attention to any park gardener who passes him while he is on duty.

When Kurt grows up, no doubt he will be a real traffic officer and help to keep the city streets of Vienna well regulated. Meantime, he is quite happy in his self-appointed post of traffic officer to the Stadt Park, and his mother says, with a laugh, that it keeps him occupied and happy, and teaches him courtesy to strangers as well as to be observant and quick of eye, so that it is a very good thing.

I've Got a Secret

HA! HA! HA!
HE! HE! HE!
I'VE GOT A SECRET,
THAT NO ONE KNOWS BUT ME!
YOU DON'T KNOW, AND YOU DON'T KNOW
WHAT EVER IT CAN BE.
THERE'S NO ONE KNOWS, AND NO ONE KNOWS,
AND NO ONE KNOWS BUT ME!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Book Puzzle published April 21:

1. The lion. (In "Æsop's Fables.)
2. The fox. (In "The Fox Loses His Tail" in "Æsop's Fables.")
3. The woodchuck. (In "Thirty More Famous Stories Retold" by James Baldwin.)
4. Mr. Toad, Mr. Badger, Mr. Rat, and Mr. Mole. (In "The Wind in the Willows" by Kenneth Graham.)
5. The push-me-pull-you. (In "Voyages of Dr. Dolittle" by Hugh Lofting.)
6. Moby Dick (In "Moby Dick" by Herman Melville.) An edition is abridged and arranged for boys and girls.

A Necklace of Long Ago

"DEAR me—what a glitter!" The old necklace slid out of the jeweler's hand onto the tray in front of the shop window, where beads, bracelets, rings and brooches danced and sparkled in an amazing way.

It did hope the other things in the window would be friendly. So you can imagine how sorry it felt when they turned all their twinkles the other way, and wouldn't send even a bright ray to greet it.

"Really, I can't imagine what made the jeweler put a shabby thing like that in the window," remarked some crystal beads haughtily.

"Yes, it must be at least a dozen years old," a brooch set with brilliants, agreed.

"Oh, please"—began the little, old necklace. But they took no notice, and just went on, "And to put it with us—the best Birmingham jewelry!"

Well, after that the old necklace felt so sad and quiet that it never spoke even to itself for two whole days. And then the jeweler took it out of the window, and showed it to a lady.

"Yes, Madam," he said, "this is the most interesting thing I have in the shop—and worth everything else put together."

The other things in the window heard him.

"Well, we never!" they remarked to each other, watching with interest while the old necklace was turned this way and that for the lady to see.

A Tale of Saxon, England

Presently the man brought it back to the window, and it slipped into the same place as quietly as before.

"Little old necklace," said the crystal beads softly, "we heard what the jeweler man said. Please tell us who and what you are."

The old necklace was so pleased to be spoken to that there was a positive shine on its dull beads.

"Why, certainly," it said, and began in a shy voice, "This is the story they tell. Long, long ago there lived a little Saxon girl. And besides loving birds, and flowers, and stars, she also loved things that had beautiful colors in them.

"So she would collect stones, and pieces of glass, and placing them on the ground would sit watching the sunbeams chase each other over and through them. Then, with a happy sigh, she would gather them under a rock till her next play-time came round.

"But her love of beautiful things was noticed by a neighboring craftsman, and one day he stole up to her as she sat admiring her treasures.

"'Little one,' he whispered, 'shall I make thee a necklace of them?'

"At that she jumped up and danced round him. 'Please, oh, please,' she exclaimed (in the language they talked in those days, of course).

"So the man chipped, and carved, and cut, till at last he had 39 beads, of all colors, made of glass, stone and pottery.

"'There!' he said, stringing a bronze ring right in the middle of them, 'for this a man would pay me a new wolf-skin cloak. But I love thee, little one.'

"He fastened the beads round her neck, and she wore them every day for years and years, till she herself was grown up, for they were the most precious things she had.

Interesting and Extraordinary!

"Then, somehow, the necklace got lost. Nobody hid it, or took it away, but it just slipped out of sight for hundreds of years.

"If men had only known it was hiding just underground, but the world was so busy racing through the centuries that it hadn't time to stop and look for anything.

"At last, however, men came digging for relics of Saxon England—and there they found the necklace, near to other things that had belonged to the little girl of long ago. So they brought it into daylight, restrung it, and sold it to a modern jeweler.

"And that's my story," the old necklace ended suddenly and softly.

"How most interesting and extraordinary!" exclaimed the other pieces of jewelry, feeling so sorry that they had been rude at first.

After that they gave the necklace the best position in the window. And there it sat, till someone bought it, and it was placed in a museum, where anyone interested in old, old England can see it today.

The Mail Bag

Greensboro, Vermont

Dear Editor:

The recent adventures of Emmaline and Suzabet calls to mind something which happened last spring while visiting my mother in Vermont. Two girls living some three miles away in the country kept their team in her barn while they attended high school during the day.

One Monday morning they left home hurriedly and not until the bag of hay they brought for the horse's lunch was taken from the back of their wagon did they discover that a plump Rhode Island Red hen had come to town with them. Although a stowaway, she expressed her good intentions by two brown eggs in a little hollow of the blanket for old Dobbin.

Being in town Mrs. Biddy did not intend to let any opportunity for seeing the sights escape her. She wandered far and wide and eluded every attempt to catch her for several days. However, she was a very self-respecting visitor, and every day she left an egg at the corner of the wood pile in gratitude for food and water provided for her comfort. Each night at dusk she returned to the shed to roost.

Her natural curiosity was at last her undoing. Wandering up the stairs to the loft, the door was closed by a watchful hand and that night she went back home, in the feed bag, after a very enjoyable week in town.

Vienna W.

[Emmaline and Suzabet are two unusually delightful hens. If you have not yet made their acquainance you should watch for them in the Children's Corner.—Ed.]

Riverside, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I nearly always read it. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I should like to correspond with girls in Holland, Japan, China and other places. I am interested in music and sports.

Riverside is noted for Mount Rubidoux, on which Easter services are held each year at sunrise. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's poem "God of the Open Air" was written several years ago for the Mount Rubidoux service and is read each year. Riverside is also noted for the Glenwood Mission Inn to which many famous people come. The town is surrounded by many acres of orange groves, and farther away by mountains.

Helen B.

Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Dear Editor:

We have received the Monitor for several years and I could not tell you how much I enjoy it, especially the Mail Bag and the rest of the features, and the Children's Page. It also helps me in my school work.

As I have not seen a letter recently from a girl about my age (13), I decided to write myself to thank you for the three lovely correspondents I gained through your paper. Two weeks ago I had the opportunity to see one of my new Mail Bag friends. She and her mother came to my house on the train. She is a darling! We had such a pleasant time.

We live in a small town 20 miles west of Chicago. I am quite fortunate, I think, to have a little dog named Brownie.

I should love to have correspondents from anywhere and will answer any letters I get. With lots of love to you and all the Mail Baggers,

Dorothy Jean W.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag's letters have interested me very much. I have enjoyed reading the various letters, and would like to correspond with children of other nations. I am a girl of 12, and live in sunny California, with its border of mountains, and the great blue Pacific Ocean.

I started school at Berkeley Hall this fall and have enjoyed it very much. Berkeley Hall is a very beautiful school. There is a large grass plot with a quaint bird house at one end, surrounded by eight school buildings. There are many evergreen shrubs, and trees, and flowering gardens on the school grounds.

It will be a pleasure to answer letters from any girl who would like to write. I will gladly exchange snapshots, pictures and postcards of California with anyone. I hope that I receive many letters from the Mail Baggers. Wishing you all the best of success,

Nina C.

Watsonville, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I live in Pajaro Valley, which is famed the world over for its apples. The apples are just coming out in bloom and are very pretty. They also raise much lettuce, which is shipped to many parts of the United States. The farmers are just starting to harvest the crop that is coming in. The first carloads of this season have been shipped out.

Many strawberries are raised around here, too. They are just beginning to ripen now, and will continue till about Christmas time. I am 10½ years old, and would like to have some other boys my age write to me. Clifford I.

New Durham, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Monitor. I have four sisters and one brother who also enjoy reading it. It has been a great help to us, for we get most of our current events from it.

Last winter we had a big ice storm. After it was over the sun came out, and the trees glittering made the most beautiful sight. Some of the twigs that ordinarily were about as large as your little finger, were as large as your wrist with the ice on them.

Two of my sisters, my brother and I, are in the 4-H Club. All of us are doing the third year work except my brother and he is doing the second year work. I should like to make friends with any girl about my age. I am 11 years old.

Love to the Editor and all the Mail Baggers, Doris B.

Leeds, England

Dear Editor:

We have much pleasure in thanking you for the Children's Page of the Monitor. Daddie now helps us with the puzzles and Mother reads a tale to us. My brother is 9 and I am 7. We love animals. Ralph

[Thank you for the interesting drawings of Snubs, Ralph.—Ed.]

Red Bank, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I have never seen a letter from Red Bank in the Mail Bag, so I have decided to write one. Red Bank is on the Shrewsbury River. The Gold Cup Race will be held here again next summer.

We had skating and ice boating last winter. We are about two miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

I am 7 and in the third grade. We have a Boston terrier dog. Her name is Lady Clair. She likes to ride in my doll's carriage and I think she would like to write to Snubs for she is always in the middle of things when we read his diary.

There are many squirrels in our yard. They eat peanuts out of our hands. The two biggest ones we call Mr. Scroggins and Bushytail.

Margaret Louise S.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I read the Mail Bag and I like it very much. My big sister also reads the Mail Bag. She is helping me write this letter. I am 8 years old and have a twin brother. We have two pets, a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Bounce and the cat's name is Tinsel.

I would like to have girls write to me from anywhere and I will promise to answer all letters. Beverly W.

Huddersfield, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like Snubs and Waddles, also the Children's Page. I like "A Quotation for Today."

I have one pet Angora rabbit and I call him Snowball. The name came to me when I was letting it go free. It looked just like a snowball. I am aged 8, and should like to correspond with any boy my age. John R.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Hart D. (7), Los Angeles, Calif.—From South Africa and South America. Collecting stamps.

James L. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.—Collecting stamps.

Wesley J. (11), Oswego, N. Y.

Girls

Mimsey H. (6), Albany, N. Y.—Studying French.

Priscilla R. (8), Carroll, Iowa.

Virginia P. (9), Anchorage, Alaska.—From New York.

Jane H. (9), Tuscon, Ariz.—Especially from the Hawaiian Islands. (Please send in your last name and street address, Jane.)

Betty Jane T. (10), Conneaut, Ohio. (Thank you for sending your picture, Betty.)

Catherine E. (11), Sloatsburg, N. Y. (Please send in your last name, Catherine.)

Jane P., London, England.

Found in Spring

Use the letters of the word "Spring" and find:

1. A pointed piece of wire.
2. To turn around rapidly.
3. To tear.
4. Not outside.
5. To drink slowly.
6. To make a musical sound.
7. A small farm animal.
8. A circle.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

FOR BOYS 6 TO 16
TWIN OAKS
BUDD LAKE, N. J.
In the Schooley Mountain Range. Land and water sports. Motor camping trips to points of interest. Carefully selected counsellors. Write for folder. Camp Season: July 1st-September 2nd.
EMMANUEL E. NADEL
1312 Sheridan Ave., N. Y. C. Topping 7974

Camp Sangamon for Boys
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
in the Beautiful Green Mountains
Brownie Camp 6-9 years. Young pioneers 10-15 years. Cabins. Woodsy hikes. Farm pets and ponies. Milk and vegetables from our farm. Shop with electric lathes. Tennis. All water sports. Booklet. No extras. Fee $200.
Mr. and Mrs. Leone E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.

Leelanau for Boys
"A Character Building Camp"
Tenth Season, July 6-Aug. 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

MON-O-MOY The Sea Camps for Boys
BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb bathing, sailing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports, riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Nurse. Senior, Intermediate, Upper Junior—Junior Camps. Booklet. Harriman M. Dodd, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.; R. J. Delahanty, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Camps Open for Inspection

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

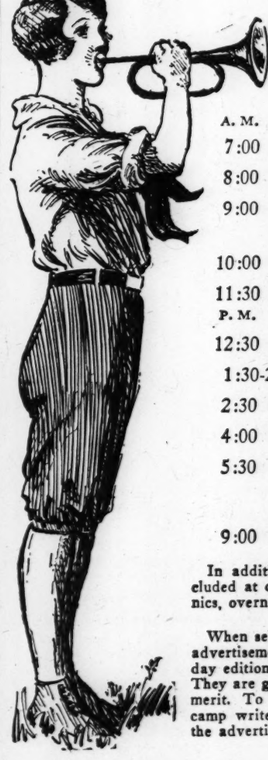
SANDSTONE CAMPS NINETEENTH SEASON
5 hours from Chicago on Wisconsin's famous Green Lake. Girls 8-22 years. Three divisions. Special group for college girls. For booklet address
MRS. ESTHER M. DUNHAM
1320 South 35th Avenue Omaha, Neb.

Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports, Riding, Nature Study, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
1215 Blackstone Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Ad. appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES
Three groups. Experienced kindergarten teachers for juniors. Intermediates ten to fifteen. Senior group includes college students.
All land and water sports, aqua-planing, archery, horseback riding. Twenty plays produced each season. Camp staff is complete.
SIXTEENTH SEASON
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.
For illustrated booklet write
MRS. W. K. HORTON, HO-HO-KUS, N. J.
Telephone Ridgewood 354

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

From Reveille to the Sound of Taps



Here is a typical day's activities as noted in the catalog of a girls' camp which advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

A. M.
7:00 Reveille—Dip in Lake—Calisthenics
8:00 Flag raising and breakfast
9:00 Assembly duties. Inspection. Activities.
10:00 Arts and Crafts
11:30 Swimming for everybody
P. M.
12:30 Dinner
1:30-2:30 Rest Hour
2:30 Athletics, games, tennis, hikes, riding
4:00 Swimming, canoeing
5:30 Supper and lowering the flag, dramatics, canoeing, dancing, songs and campfire.
9:00 Taps

In addition, there are other activities, usually included at camp, such as team competition meets, picnics, overnight hikes, and canoe trips.

When selecting a summer camp for boy or girl, the advertisements of camps in the Monday and Thursday editions of the Monitor should be of help to you. They are guides to camps of high standing and tested merit. To learn more about the features of any camp write to its director for a catalog, mentioning the advertisement in the Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

THE HOME FORUM

Chinks and Crannies of Time

YEARS ago, when I was very young, I encountered one day in a newspaper the following familiar advertisement: "Lost yesterday, between sunrise and sunset, sixty golden minutes, each of them adorned with sixty diamond seconds. No reward is offered, for they will never be found."

This was the first of all the thousands of proverbs and adages I have come across that are concerned with warnings against what is called the waste of time, and perhaps because it was the first to attract my attention it has been the most influential of them all upon me. I have never been able to forget it, nor has it ever allowed me to treat time as though it were anything but precious. At about the same time that I found this advertisement I began reading the books on Self-Help and on Character by Samuel Smiles that show how much has been done by persons of pitifully small opportunities by the frugal use of such fragments of leisure as their daily tasks allowed them. Very earnest and stimulating books these are, true products of the English Industrial Revolution, and exactly suited—or so my parents and teachers must have thought—to the needs of a lad who would presumably take his place ere long in the strenuous business activity of America.

The advertisement and the books succeeded admirably. My days were as wax in the hands of Mr. Samuel Smiles and I continually thought of time as golden. I conducted myself by a rigorous time-schedule which accounted for almost every minute in the day—so many hours for school, so many for music, so many for reading of an improving nature, and no hours whatever for play. Thus I became, before I had reached the age of thirteen, a perfect niggard of time and an almost perfect prig. Nothing gave me more satisfaction than to feel, at the end of a day, that I had packed it tight with such edifying activities as must infallibly raise me in a few years to dazzling heights of glory, and I began to consider whether the Presidency of the United States, the original goal of my ambitions, would not after all be somewhat beneath my notice.

How long this period of crude greenness lasted I cannot recall, but possibly for several weeks, before it was brought to a fortunate end by the normal impulses and common sense of boyhood. Perhaps the spring came on, bringing the season of marbles and peg-tops, followed by the season of baseball. Perhaps it was in that very year that I first became interested in the study of birds, which never elevated any man even to the Presidency. Or it may be—and this is what I should prefer to think—that I suddenly lost my ambition for fame, which had no deeper root than the books of Samuel Smiles, and decided to enjoy myself as I went along.

This change, however it happened, was certainly an advance. It was not that time now seemed any less precious to me than it had before, for rather it seemed more so; but I saw it thenceforth not as a means of scrambling up the ladder of fame but as opportunity for happiness. If I worked hard at my studies—and I still did so at the proper occasions—it was because I enjoyed them and not because they were to make me wealthy, powerful, or famous. If I played games, it was not with the fatuous purpose of "keeping fit" for more gainful and socially respectable occupations, but simply because I enjoyed playing. I read books now with a zest I had never known during the period when they were to be mere stepping stones to glory. Music became not a duty but a delight. The gold of time seemed now to contain no alloy.

And yet there was always the question in those days, what to do with the little periods of five and ten minutes' duration, when perhaps I was waiting for a train or was walking from one engagement to another. The great solid ingots of time I could manage very well, but I had some difficulty at first with the gold dust. Here I was much helped, or at any rate thought that I was, by the examples of great men such as Franklin and Voltaire and Napoleon who "improved" their time in stagecoaches and even on horse-back by reading. If ever anyone has been able to read on horseback, I thought, or for that matter in a jolting stagecoach, then certainly I can read in a railway train. Accordingly, I laid in a small stock of little books, compact in style as well as in form, that would go easily into a coat pocket. There was a copy of Omar Khayyam, for example, which I read and re-read until I knew most of the quatrains by heart, and one of Epictetus, and one of Marcus Aurelius. I acquired a tiny copy of Shakespeare's Sonnets, two inches by three and so thin that it did not bulge a vest pocket, and this I carried with me many hundreds of miles. I had been doing this sort of thing for years before I discovered that many others had hit upon the same scheme and that there were several editions of Omar in existence that had been made primarily for the use of traveling salesmen. I became acquainted with a commuter who traveled to and fro between Evanston and Chicago every day and who had been carrying with him for ten years a small volume of Epictetus's Enchiridion. And this man read Epictetus, he told me, not with the notion that he would gain knowledge or even wisdom thereby but because every sentence in the book was like a little spring board from which he could dive into the pools of his own thought.

That remark, which was made to me when I was still a good way short of twenty, caused me to wonder a little whether I needed to carry any books whatever. Might it not be possible to draw up something worth thinking about in the chinks and crannies of my time without the help of another, such as Marcus Aurelius or Shakespeare or Omar? Perhaps I did not need any spring board, but might simply wade into my own thoughts. After a little effort and a very slight experience of boredom and vacuity I found that this was so. I could actually think. I could amuse myself endlessly, in the train, on the station platform, before the concert, wherever I might be, simply by thinking. Here was adventure and humor and poetry, here was fantasy and charm, at least as good as I had been getting from my far-traveled little books. I learned that when I was going for a journey all that was necessary to my entertainment was that I take myself along. Thus time came to be more precious than ever.

During all these different phases, I was concerned to fill time as though it were some kind of container, and this was as true of the last phase of which I have spoken as it was of the first. But now it seems to me, and has seemed for years, that all that effort, proper and necessary as it seemed to a boy and a very young man, was mistaken. For time is not properly represented as a container; it is more like a stream, and one of the best and most beneficial things that we can do with it is to travel upon its current. I know quite well how repugnant this view will be to those who still hold by Mr. Samuel Smiles, and how contrary it is to the opinion and feeling of all who are still eagerly clambering toward health and fame and power, for I have myself been through those stages and have put them behind me. Time, I contend, is far more precious than strenuous and eager people ever give themselves the chance to realize.

The brief intervals between tasks that the modern world allows us should not be filled with other tasks of our own devising. They provide the opportunity of beauty, and those who never know what beauty is are likely to be those who fill all their time. They bring us our chance of attaining individuality and knowledge of ourselves. It is in those intervals chiefly that we grow. Effort brings experience, skill, knowledge, strength, but the ceasing from effort brings us the good of all these things, which is wisdom and happiness.

For these reasons, I should now say that if I might have control over the moments of a boy's time I should not much care who controlled his hours; because it is in those moments of revery that the shining seeds are sown that spring up into years of devotion, of joyous work and play. In them character is rooted. And the drift of revery, whether in boy or man, seems to me the very reverse of waste in time. What innumerable hours Shakespeare must have spent in this way—in "sessions of sweet silent thought!" What years upon years Beethoven must have brooded over the inward harmonies!

All the world's great teachers have told us to make much of time, but they have too often suggested that the only way of doing this is by packing it with steady effort. Yet it was not thus that they grew wise, nor shall we attain their wisdom by such a course. Often we use our time most wisely when we spend it without a preconceived plan. J. P. S. E.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Boom and a Boat, Northern British Columbia

The snow left joyously in singing, hurrying streams and tiny rills. Exultantly Jimmie and Eve jumped the little ones and waded the big ones, and sang with the sparkling waters; of spring's return, of the loons and grebe who came back to nest round the lake shore, of the lady's-slipper and violets in the dripping woods, and the pansies by the cabin door. The ice boomed and cracked, groaned and split into great floating islands all honeycombed, the wind swept them knocking and crashing against each other till they slivered and splintered into myriads of small chunks. The west wind hurried them clinking and chinking into the bay by the cabin, and piled them up around the landing in untidy, restless heaps, and in the night the south wind dislodged them, landing and all, and eased them, tinkling gently, over to Melander's, where they finally disintegrated and the landing sailed out of sight.

"Humph," remarked Jimmie when he appeared next morning with the buckets for water and noticed the desertion of the boom. He set the buckets down on the bank and disappeared, but returned in a moment clad in thigh rubbers and waded well out for water. "Even now its sandy," he grumbled, "with the wind churning it up every way, but its the best I can do." He whistled his way up the steps and into the house and set the buckets on their stand. "You'll have to let the sand settle before you can use it," he called, and began selecting tools from a shelf. "I know what you are going to do," cried Eve, when she saw the assortment, "and I am going to help." Soon some black stuff was boiling merrily in an old pot set in a saucepan of water on the cookstove.

"Double, double, toil and trouble;
Fire burn; and caldron bubble,"

murmured Eve, inhaling the pungent fragrance of seething pitch. "Now for the veranda door," said Jimmie, and armed with hammer and chisel, he loosened the webbing which in winter sealed it and kept out much cold. The elf—little brother—was watching, and decided he would be first out. No one guessed what was going on within him, or even noticed him, so as soon as the door was opened, out he went, and a howl arose as he sprawled headlong down the steps. Mother picked him up and he was soon ready to try them again with greater success. Meanwhile Eve seized the grass broom and made short work of winter's leavings; dead leaves, sticks, pine needles were banished.

Then the decks were cleared for action on the little boat. All the morning they worked calking the cracks in her seams, making her watertight with hot, black pitch, trimming her up, cleaning her apple-green paint. Then they took the buckets for more water. "Oh, just look at the lake," exclaimed Eve, "it has a beautiful golden fringe." While they had been working, the wind and current had carried the yellow pollen of the alders and willows right up into the bay, just as previously it had blown the ice chunks. For farther out than Jimmie could wade the surface of the lake was thick with yellow scum. "This time we'll have to skim it," he grumbled. "Oh, but it looks so lovely," cried Eve.

Next day all hands eased the little boat through the veranda door to the top of the bank. Jimmie slid to the bottom and stood ready to save her nose from possible damage. Mother and Eve and the elf gave a final heave and down she went among the wild bees, gold coated with pollen, murmuring busily among the willows. Jimmie and Eve knew where their wonderful gray paper palaces hung, silvery shining in glinting wisps of sunlight that strayed among the close hanging branches, and now they rose, buzzing excitedly at this intrusion, and a startled froggie croaked his surprise, hopped under a bigger leaf and slept again till, to the children's dear delight, twilight should urge him forth. In another moment Eve and Jimmie had launched their gallant craft and were off in search of the runaway boom. Grebe paddled sedately out of the way, divers ducks disappeared and came up again, so that it was fun to guess whereabouts each one would reappear, and the one nearer right scored a point. The loons answered Eve's call, and a pair of bald-headed eagles circled, watchful, high above the water, their white head feathers gleaming in the sunlight. "We'll find out where they live another day," said Jimmie. "There's the boom, caught on the other side of the point." They towed it back, not much the worse for its adventure, and secured it in its appointed place. It consisted of three fifty-foot logs of fir, spiked together; one end rested on shore and the other floated. Jimmie always drove a stout post well into the lake bottom and lashed the free end to it; but each year the force of the ice broke or uprooted the stake and carried away the primitive landing. The boat's painter was now secured to another stake, and very pleased with themselves, and hungry as wolves, the two chased merrily up the steps and into the cabin in search of a meal.

Beco do Briamante. From an Oil Painting by Florence White Williams

IN A ravine and clinging to the rocky sides of a mountain some thousand feet above the near-by sea level is the little town of Cintra, Portugal.

It is said to be one of the loveliest spots in all of Europe and has been visited by artists and poets, as well as travelers through its centuries of existence. Among the "foreigners" who frequent it the English are especially inclined to visit its privately owned beautiful gardens in which are set veritable palaces, its Roman built roads, its two Moorish built palaces, and its Manueline Castle on top of the mountain. To the group of American artists who were fortunate enough to spend a summer there it is not known whether the traveler passes hurriedly and uninterestedly through that section of the town which snuggles around the business square and the Palacio de Maria Pia, or whether he finds there the greatest charm and picturesqueness of it all, but that is where they found it, and that is where they did most of their painting in the long, long daylights of that perfect climate. The streets wander off from the square as if on excurision bent, up or down the hills—sometimes both—closely flanked by the plaster walls of pastel colored houses, the houses of the poor. One of these wandering lanes is called Rua de Bequinha, or "The Tiny Street," on every twist and turn of which the combinations of forms of the Old World houses, walls, gardens and hillside call to the brushes of an artist. Here might be seen every day of their sojourn American artists painting the place and its people, who were overjoyed to "Va par America" by way of canvases.

An even tinier street, Beco do Briamante (a Beco evidently being a very wee lane indeed) attracted the interest and brush of Florence White Williams, Chicago illustrator and painter, who has illustrated many children's stories about lands she had never seen, and who felt in Portugal that she was living in a story book more imaginative and delightful than any she had ever read or illustrated. The canvas is reproduced here. This street was too narrow to admit of any vehicle and indeed its twisting descent was so great that here and there it descended by means of two to a dozen steps. She is quite truthful when she tells you by means of her brush that that queer chimney set on the edge of the roof, is supported by only a very little portion of the house itself,—dear little lavender pink house which threw purple shadows over the sunlit road—and also that the wee red house opposite was a one room affair built into a wall. It housed a large family of children whose mother took in, and hung out, the exceedingly colorful washing seen here. They were of the old-fashioned sort who still maintain the peasant or "varina" costume—now used mostly by the fish women, except out in the country.

After the eye has followed down this byway past the salmon pink house on the left and a sunlit white one on the right, and the washing beyond, it climbs the hill again over the red house with its old yellow tiled roof—of Moorish, or perhaps even Far-East influence—to the hotel and palace on the levels above, so much higher that an entire tree inside the palace wall is visible.

Great was the interest of the natives in this painting and especially great the joy of two mothers in thinking that Baby Elvira Margarida and the small boy in the pink dress who answered to the name of Custodio and their playmates were going to America, to show Americans that they would always find a friendly welcome in picturesque Portugal.

Tall Pines

The deep beauty of the pine comes back to me in ways that I may not number—through its fragrance on sun-warmed days in sheltered, shadowy places; through the expression of wind-blown pines against the sea; through tossing branches of dusky green against a February sky of deepening blue—a sharp tang of wind in the air; through the still look of tall, expectant heads against the gray rolling clouds before rain. To westward, a forest of pines makes a soft, dark line against the sunsets; and here and there, in the surrounding country, distinctive figures stand in solitary grandeur against the sky, or in stately companies of four or five on a gentle hill slope, or by the still water of a lake, where long reflections give back the beauty, line for line. By the shining water, and the shadowed water, of a little inland river, I know a place of tall pines, where sunlight glints through brown trunks, faintly tinged with green moss, touching the bed of pine needles here and there with gold. Here, if anywhere, one may know how much of the charm of the pine is made up of fragrance and sound, while the deep, sweet, varied music of the high boughs blends with the murmur of the river. Yet the trees in lonely places are no more significant than those growing in spots invaded by human life; in all the stir and motion of village or city, a certain permanent quiet rests about a tree. I know three pines that rise above asphalted walks and shingled roofs; below is the continued sound of passing feet, but the wind of immemorial time is ever in their branches, and our din is hushed in their primeval murmur and primeval silence.—From "Familiar Ways," by MARGARET SHERWOOD.

The Union Jack

Brave standard!
Symbol of a far-flung realm;
You speak of unity
And through your crosses teach true victory.

Not conquest.
Though the deeds you typify
Have blessed your family
Increasingly with power throughout the world.

Nor boasting.
But the memory of three
Devout and noble men
Who bravely fought for what they thought was right.

Three crosses.
One for England, one for Eire,
And one for Scotland, too.
They stand for justice, peace, and liberty.

Red, white, blue!
Trinity that constitutes
A power for righteousness,
That everywhere is known and loved as good.

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

Negocios y dinero

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DOS hombres de negocios estaban en conferencia e incidentemente llegaban a hablar sobre la cuestión de Deidad. El uno preguntó al otro: "¿Qué se figura Vd. que Dios es?" El otro, sin reflejar mucho, dió la contestación extraordinaria: "¡Dinero! ¡Dinero!' ¡Hay que tener el dinero!" Así mencionó lo que muchos tienen por la substancia más importante y el ánimo de todo trabajo y negocio. Y, sin embargo, ¿son aquellos que se atienen a este concepto material de poder, posesión y seguridad realmente felices y contentos cuando adquieren riquezas materiales? Apenas puede decirse que los que se interesan sólo en acumular dinero sean felices o satisfechos, puesto que es imposible comprar felicidad verdadera con dinero. Es, pues, una de las principales entre las necesidades del mundo, que se adquiera el concepto correcto del dinero y de la manera de emplearlo sobre la base de lo que pueda representar o simbolizar.

Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana presentan los hechos demostrables acerca de los negocios y del dinero, y en explicaciones tan claras que cuando se aplican correctamente no pueden faltar de mejorar el servicio y la buena voluntad de cualquier empresa legítima. Puesto que las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana están fundadas sobre Dios como el Principio divino, nos enseñan a hacer uso de la regla de oro en los negocios, lo cual se expresará en honradez, aplicación, exactitud y servicio desinteresado. Nos dicen que los negocios verdaderos son una expresión de la actividad de la Mente divina de suministrar las necesidades humanas, y que el dinero y los créditos basados en él son símbolos de substancia que se usan para los múltiples intercambios de servicios, por los cuales se suplen las necesidades humanas. Si, por lo tanto, la regla de oro podría aplicarse por todas partes en honradez, diligencia y servicio desinteresado ¡cuánta más armonía se podía asegurar en el mundo de los negocios y del dinero! ¡cuánto más equitativamente se distribuiría el dinero para el bienestar de todos!

El dinero debiera de considerarse siempre como criado y no como amo o objeto de los negocios. Considerado de este modo, los negocios se desarrollan armoniosamente, librados de los impedimentos que siempre se asocian con la codicia o el amor del dinero, lo cual, como nos dice la Biblia, es "la raíz de todos los males". Toda casa de comercio que elimina este mal, mientras que dé atención cuidadosamente a las ganancias necesarias para compensar equitativamente a los trabajadores, socios o accionistas, obra de acuerdo con la ley y tiene éxito en proporción al valor de sus servicios a la sociedad humana. Y la Ciencia Cristiana lleva a la realización de este gran ideal en los negocios, haciendo a los hombres de negocios más alertos y más capaces de servir en todas las ramas de la industria, del comercio y de la economía política.

Comentando sobre el origen y el ánimo de estos efectos, Mary Baker Eddy escribe en "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pág. 128): "El término Ciencia, propiamente entendido, se refiere sólo a las leyes de Dios y a Su gobierno del universo inclusive del hombre. De esto resulta que hombres de negocios e intelectuales de cultura han encontrado que la Ciencia Cristiana aumenta su resistencia y sus capacidades mentales, ensancha su percepción de carácter, les da agudeza, comprensión y el poder de exceder sus capacidades ordinarias". ¡Qué palabras tan preñadas de significación! porque en muchos casos la honradez sola no parece suficiente para asegurar el éxito en asuntos de dinero. Pero hombres de negocios que sean estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana y tengan un concepto correcto del dinero como necesario para los negocios son equipados con prudencia, y la prudencia unida a la honradez no se vence jamás.

De la cosecha de todo negocio conducido con prudencia y honradez—cualidades que según la Ciencia Cristiana se entienden como procedentes de Dios y pertenecientes a Él—tienen que resultar ganancias abundantes, la recompensa del obrar bien, el fruto de la aplicación. Esto es el resultado natural del pensar correcto tal como la Ciencia Cristiana lo enseña a todo estudiante. Un pensador tal anima al mundo de negocios a andar por caminos de sabiduría y beneficia a sus colaboradores, y lo que dé en dinero o labor, lo dará tan sabiamente que las fronteras de paz y buena voluntad se ensanchen y el cielo puede reconocerse por consecuencia como presente aquí y ahora.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Business and Money

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO business men were conferring, and incidentally conversation touched on the subject of Deity. One asked the other, "What do you understand God to be?" The other, without much thought, gave the extraordinary answer: "Money! Money! Get the money!" He thus mentioned what many think of as being the most important substance, and the animus of all work and business. Yet, do those who hold to this material sense of power, possession, and security really feel happy and contented when they acquire material wealth? It can hardly be said that mere money-makers are either happy or satisfied; for it is impossible to purchase genuine happiness with money. Chief among the world's needs, therefore, are the gaining of the right concept of money and the using of it upon the basis of what it may represent or symbolize.

The teachings of Christian Science present the demonstrable facts about business and money, and in such clear statements that when they are rightly applied they cannot fail to improve the service and good will of any legitimate concern. As the teachings of Christian Science are based on God as divine Principle, they teach the use of the Golden Rule in business, expressed in honesty, industry, accuracy, generous service. They tell us that true business is an expression of the activity of divine Mind in supplying human needs, and that money and the credits based thereon are symbols of substance available for the multitudinous exchanges of services whereby human needs are met. If, then, the Golden Rule could be everywhere applied in honesty, industry, and kindly service, how much more certainly would business be harmonious, and money more fairly distributed for the well-being of all!

Money should be always regarded as the servant and not the master, or object, of business. So regarded, business goes on harmoniously, freed from the handicap always associated with avarice, or love of money, which, as the Bible tells us, is "the root of all evil." All business concerns which eliminate this evil, while paying diligent attention to the earnings necessary justly to compensate the workers, partners, or shareholders, work according to law, and are successful in proportion to the value of their service to society. And Christian Science leads to the achievement of this great ideal in business by making business men more alert and able to serve in all lines of manufacture, commerce, and finance.

In commenting on the source and animus of these effects, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128): "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." Pregnant words! for, in many cases, honesty alone in monetary affairs seems insufficient to insure success. But business men who are students of Christian Science, having a right sense of money as necessary to business, are equipped with wisdom; and wisdom, arm-in-arm with honesty, is never vanquished.

From the fruitage of all business conducted with wisdom and honesty (which qualities, according to Christian Science, are understood to be in and of God), there must arise goodly profits, the reward of righteousness, the fruits of industry. This is the natural result of right thinking, as Christian Science teaches every student to think. Such a thinker encourages the business world in the ways of wisdom, benefits his co-workers, and what he gives of money or his labors is given so wisely that the boundaries of peace and good will are enlarged, and heaven may thereby be recognized as here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The American Indian

I am convinced that no white man has ever thoroughly known the Indian, and such a work as this must suffer because of the widely different views of life held by the two races, red and white. I have studied the Indian for more than forty years, not coldly, but with sympathy; yet even now I do not feel that I know much about him. He has told me many times that I do know him—that I have "felt his heart," but whether this is so I am not certain. And yet a stranger, after spending a week's vacation in our national parks, alternately fishing and talking to an English-speaking tribesman, will go home and glibly write all there is to learn about the habits, beliefs, and traditions of the Indian tribes of the Northwest.

Napoleon said after reading The Iliad: "I am specially struck by the rude manners of the heroes, as compared with their lofty thoughts." The Indian has startled us by the same contrast, and so confounds us in our final estimate of the race we have conquered—from whom we might have learned needed lessons, if we had tried. . . . The change from a normal to an uncertain and unnatural existence came so suddenly to the plains Indian, that his customs and traditions could not flourish. . . . One is startled that so brief a time could wipe away traditions ages old, and after contemplation wonders how much truth we know of ancient peoples.—FRANK B. LINDERMAN, in Foreword to "American. The Life Story of a Great Indian."

On the Bosporus

The Bosporus offered no charm greater than that of the caïques. It was estimated that more than eighty thousand of those graceful craft were to be found in different bays and harbors. To me the most picturesque side of Oriental life was represented by those enchanting boats. They were always slender and pointed at both ends, but they varied in length and in the number of oarsmen, whose seats were in the middle, one behind the other. The number of oarsmen depended, in turn, on the position in life of the happy occupant of the boat, and the amount of money in his purse. Riding in caïques was not expensive, however, as one with two oarsmen could be engaged for a whole day at the enormous cost of one dollar or less. Everything connected with a caïque had its charm, not the least of which was the picturesque costume of the oarsmen, the long flowing white sleeves, the red cap with its long black tassel, and the funny pointed shoes turning up at the toes.

A small caïque could not comfortably seat more than two or possibly three passengers. With a larger number there was no place for arms and legs; moreover, if too heavily loaded, the boat might upset. We sat on raised cushions in the bottom, leaning against other cushions, with our backs toward the stern. Caïques floated on the waves like shells. With each movement it seemed as if they might capsize, but they seldom did, and they could always thread their way through dense crowds of larger craft.

The caïque made the dullest business in Stambul or Pera, visits to government officials, or calls upon friends romantic. As Scutari was on the Asiatic shore, it was rather isolated from the larger part of the American colony on the European side of the Bosporus, at Bebek or Rumeli Hissar.

In a caïque on a moonlight evening romance was at its height. As all business activities on land and water ceased at sunset, the Bosporus was calm and peaceful after that hour, no steamers or ferry-boats disturbing the tranquillity of the scene. After an evening spent quietly gliding up and down past graceful kiosks and beautiful summer palaces, we would return about midnight to walk up the deserted streets of Scutari. Going by the bakeries we could smell the fresh loaves of bread being taken from the ovens for early morning distribution. To procure a loaf was easy, as well as a few bunches of chaoush grapes from a belated vendor, of a kind which no hothouse could produce.—MARY MILLS PATRICK, in "Under Five Sultans."

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HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

SHARP PRICE RECESSIONS IN MANY GROUPS

Stock Market Readjustments Still in Process—Closing Is Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market broke sharply under the weight of heavy selling in the last hour of trading today, as support was withdrawn after attempts to steady the list by bidding up the oils and some of the utilities proved futile.

More than a score of pivotal shares lost from three to 10 points.

Johns-Manville dropped 10 points to a new low for the year, and shares losing five to nine included Westinghouse Electric, J. I. Case, Worthington Pump, Vanadium, Allied Chemical and Auburn Auto.

Such shares as Radio, U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone and Union Carbide lost about three points. Several of the investment rails were distinctly heavy, such issues as New York Central, Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Railway and Chesapeake & Ohio losing three to six points.

The closing was heavy.

Listed bonds were firm, but dull in a slow session today.

The only active issues in the earlier trading were those affected by special conditions, such as the convertibles, which moved irregularly lower on the morning softness of stock prices.

Investment rails clung close to Saturday's final prices on limited inquiry from institutional sources. Utilities and industrials were quiet and steady.

American Telephone convertible 4½s sagged about 3 points, but the selling was only moderate, and the bonds met with resistance at the lower levels.

General Theaters Equipment 6s made an early upturn of 3 points and were active around 147. Southern Pacific 4½s, with warrants, International Telephone 4½s and Warner Brothers Pictures 6s changed fractionally.

Santa Fe General 4s, Frisco 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, National Dairy 5½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Utah Power 5s were firm spots.

United States Governments and foreign bonds remained dull. French 7s improved a shade on a fair turnover.

SOME LINES OF LEATHER HAVE BETTER DEMAND

Market Generally Slow, However, With Prices at Low Levels

Hesitancy continues the chief characteristic of the leather market, and prices remain at low levels. In a few lines, such as patent and glazed kid selections, a somewhat better demand has developed, however.

In the oak sole leather section standard backs, tannery run, are listed at 47 to 45c. Cheaper tannages are quoted at 45 to 43c. Shoe factory bends are selling at 68 to 63c. Texas X bloom oak bends, finder's selections, are quoted at 73c, and A grade at 69c, B's at 64c, and C's at 61c. Scoured oak backs are moving at 47c.

Oak offal still lags. Prices are unchanged. Rough double shoulders are selling at 40 to 38c. Carlot buyers have operated at 38c. Belting butt bellies, wide trim, from native steer hides, are quoted at 26 to 25c. Back trim bellies of ordinary tannage are obtainable at 24 to 20c. Even at these low figures they are slow of sale. Heads, untrimmed, move at 14c.

Union sole leather tanners report the demand as light, quotations nominal. Packer steer backs, tannery run, are listed at 45 to 43c; cow backs, 1 cent less. In the three eastern markets packer backs, No. 2 grade, are offered at 46 to 45c. No. 2 packer bends are at 53c, country hide bends at 43c. None of the large markets reports an active demand, the low-price levels evidently being ignored.

Union Offal Dull

There is a dull market for union offal. Shoulders are slow of sale at 32c. Steer bellies, standard makes, are offered at 24 to 23c. and cow bellies at 22c. Heads are slow at 14 to 13c. All prices might be shades to volume buyers.

In the movement of upper leather, glazed kid featured last week. There was an active call for modish colors but the heavier trading occurred in the demand for standard tans and black skins.

Other tannages moved about as usual, calf and kid showing some improvement. Calfskin tanners reported a number of fair-sized lots booked out. Men's plump weights, chrome tanned, were sold in the differing grades on a basis of B's at 42 to 38c. The C grade was quoted at 38 to 36c.

A fall run of new shades was sampled by the larger operators though sellers were cautious in their guarantees.

Side upper leather is in demand at a price, but listed bookings are chiefly for lots to complete back orders. The recommended new tariff rates on hides, leather and footwear were in some quarters expected to create a price list commensurate with them. The market, however, has not yet shown any response.

Prices Mixed

Prices of full-grain chrome tanned side leather are mixed. The last price list on extreme spread sides placed the B grade at 26 to 24c, the C grade at to to 22c, and the cheaper grades at 20c and less. Large spread sides, B selection, at 42 to 38c, the C's 36 to 34c.

Split leather tanners report new business as small. Finished shoe split is their leader, with 14c as the maximum quotation. Shoe-lining split is quoted at a wide price range, depending on tannage, shade and selection. The top grade is 12½ to 11½c, seconds 11 to 10½c and thirds 10 to 9c.

Patent leather producers regard the situation as being on a permanent basis of moderate activity. Daily bookings show an average increase over those back of January. The demand for patent sides on a basic quotation of 20c a foot is quite equal to the supply. The Boston and Philadelphia markets are well sold up on such grades.

A better selection regularly inquired for is normally listed as follows: Chrome sides, extreme measurement, B grade, 34 to 30c; C grade, 28 to 26c; D grade, 26 to 24c. The choicer selections move occasionally.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.28	Apr.26
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅞	33½
37⅜	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	400	33½	32⅞	32⅞	33⅜
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	400	18	18	18	18⅛
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	200	1	1	1	1
150⅜	118	3f	Air Reduc	2400	142⅞	138¼	139	141
36	21	2½	Airway El	900	30½	29¾	30	30½
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	5000	2	2	2	2
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	300	7	7	7	7
72	61⅞	..	Alleghany	26800	31½	29¾	29⅞	32
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf ww	400	102⅞	102¼	102½	103½
99¾	98½	5½	Allegh pf pd ww	300	98½	98½	98½	98½
102	95	2½f	Alliance R	10	104	104	104	..
343	255¾	6f	Allied Chem	600	330	325	325	331
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	5100	64½	62¼	62⅜	64½
42¼	28¼	3	AL Port Cem	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33½
29¾	18	2	Amerada	7300	28⅝	27½	27½	27½
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	31
97⅜	77	2f	Am Bk Note	100	91	91	91	..
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	8½	8½	8½	..
54⅜	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	200	47½	46¾	46¾	47¼
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	3700	20⅞	19	19	21
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	75½	75½	75½	75½
156½	117¼	4f	Am Can	13300	151¼	145	145	149¼
82½	56	6	Am Car & F	2900	56	55	55	56
116	105	7	Am Car pf	200	105½	105¼	105¼	105¼
69⅞	63	3	Am Chain	300	66	64½	64½	65½
51¼	36⅜	2f	Am Chicle	400	46¼	45¼	45¼	47
33	19½	1.60f	Am Com Alc	2200	20⅛	19½	19¾	20
30⅞	23⅜	2	Am En Til	200	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	..
59½	35	..	Am European	400	56	55	55	56
101¾	82⅜	..	Am & FPw	19000	94¾	90	90	95
41⅞	35⅛	3f	Am Ice	300	36⅝	36½	36½	36⅜
97½	85	6	Am Ice pf	100	85	85	85	..
55⅜	35⅜	2f	Am Int Corp	5700	48⅝	48	47	48⅜
4	2	..	Am La Fr	800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
105	70¼	8	Am Loco	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½
51½	41	3	Am Metals	2500	43¾	42⅛	42⅝	42
95	65	7	Am Nat Gs pf	140	92⅝	91½	92⅝	91½
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	5900	1	1	1	1¼
119⅝	77	1f	Am Pw&Lt	4000	113⅛	110½	110½	114
107	100	6	Am P&L 6	200	103¼	103¼	103⅞	104
39¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	9700	35¼	34	34	35½
141	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	120	140⅛	140	130	140⅛
37	20½	..	Am Repub	800	32⅜	29¾	29¾	32¾
100⅞	80½	2f	Am Roll Mill	3800	85½	83⅛	83⅛	85⅜
2	½	..	Am R M rts	14500	⅝	½	½	⅝
66⅞	59	5	Am Saf Raz	2600	67¼	66⅛	66⅜	66⅞
26½	17¾	2	Am Sealing	100	19½	19½	19½	..
2½	1⅛	..	Am Ship	500	2	2	2	..
79½	69¾	4	Am Smelt	2500	72¾	71½	71⅛	72½
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	2400	140½	140⅛	140⅛	..
22	15	..	Am Solvents	400	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
52¾	44½	3	Am Sti Fnd	500	46	45⅜	45⅜	46
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	28
33¼	25¾	..	Am Solv pf	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	28
69⅞	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	600	65½	64¼	64¼	65⅜
274½	216	9	Am Tel & T	36500	251½	247⅛	247⅞	251⅜
22⅝	21⅛	..	Am T & T rts	92400	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	21⅜
124⅞	88½	1f	Am Wat W	3400	120	115	115½	119⅜
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	200	105	105	105	105
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	500	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	..
44⅞	33¼	..	Am Wool pf	400	37⅜	37	37	37
3⅜	5	..	Am Writ ct	400	8	8	8	8
44¾	29½	3	Am Writ pf	300	42	42	42	..
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
71⅝	62¾	7	Anaconda	19700	64½	62	62¾	64½
51⅜	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	49⅞	49¾	49¾	49½
37¼	28⅝	3	Andes Cop	200	29	29	29	28⅝
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	200	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	24
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	76½	76½	76½	..
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	400	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6⅜
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	400	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅝
20½	19⅛	2	Art Loom	700	12½	19⅜	19⅜	..
46⅛	36⅜	4	Asso Apparl	1200	39⅞	38	38	39⅜
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	300	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞	46½
242½	219⅜	10	Atchison	2100	230	224½	224½	230⅝
175½	166	10	Atl Coast L	1200	171	170	170	171
80⅜	63	..	Atl G&WI	500	64⅞	64½	64½	65½
65¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
51⅜	36¼	4f	Atl Refin	4600	45¼	45	45	45⅞
106	81⅞	4	Atlas Pwd	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	86
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	200	34	34	34	34¼
263¾	175½	4f	Auburn Auto	3200	242½	232	232¼	241½
61⅜	3¾	5¾	Austin N	600	4¼	3⅞	4	4
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	400	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾
56	37	3	Auto Strop A	6900	58⅝	55⅞	58¼	56
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	18900	9½	8⅞	9	9

—B—

38	30¼	1¾	Baldwin	6400	30	27	28½	30¼
116	108	7	Baldwin pf	110	113	112¾	113	113
122⅜	115	7	Balt & O	4900	115	113½	113½	115¼
84½	63	3½	Bangor &	400	79	76¾	79	76⅛
113	109	7	Bangor&A pf	50	112	111	111	..
34	20½	2f	Barsndall A	1100	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	30⅛
20⅜	13	..	Beacon Oil	200	20½	20⅛	20¼	19⅛
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	87	87	87	87m
70⅛	60½	3f	Beechnut	400	64¼	64	64	..
63⅜	43⅜	..	Belding H	500	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	..
57⅜	32⅜	2	Bendix	28000	45½	40⅞	42¼	45⅜
56¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	2700	54⅜	52½	52½	53¼
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	14700	102	99¾	99¾	101⅜
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	130½	130	130½	136
41½	40	..	Blaw Knox	1300	40	39¾	39¾	40
69	47⅞	3f	Bohn Alum	1800	57	51	52⅜	57
51¼	36⅜	2f	Booth Fish	200	4⅜	4	4	4
84⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	2400	81⅛	79⅞	79⅞	81¼
50½	33⅞	4	Borg Warner	2700	40⅛	38	38¾	41
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	2300	21½	20¼	20¼	21⅜
35½	21¾	2	Briggs & Str	200	33	32⅞	32⅞	..
21⅞	13	..	Brockway	100	19¾	19	19	20⅜
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	4200	71¾	70½	71¾	..
65¼	54	4	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	600	63½	60	60	..
178¼	153	5	Bkyn Un G	400	168¾	165	165	169
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	100	41	41	41	41⅞
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	1100	21⅛	20⅛	20¼	21¼
33⅜	14½	..	Bruns Term	400	29¾	28¾	28¾	29
31⅞	22¼	..	Bucyrus	1100	27⅞	26	26	27½
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	41½	41½	41½	41½
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1000	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	13⅜
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	1500	13¼	12⅝	13	13⅛
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	4700	64	61⅞	62¼	63
43	26⅜	3	Bulova Watch	2900	38½	37⅞	38⅜	38⅛
35	22½	..	Burns Br B	400	23¼	23	23	23⅜
51⅞	43¼	.80f	Burroughs	5000	42½	40⅝	40⅝	42⅝
48½	36	2f	Bush Term	1400	43⅞	43½	43½	44
110	100¼	7	Bush Term deb	50	105¼	105¼	103¾	..
118	109⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	10	115	115	115	..
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
5¼	3⅛	2	Butte & Sup	100	3	3	3	..
29⅞	16½	..	Butterick	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
111⅞	80⅛	..	Byers	4000	111	105	105⅛	110¾

—C—

77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73½
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
30	19	2	Campbell	400	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
89⅞	70	6	Calu & Ariz	1200	69½	68¼	68¼	69⅞
33⅜	20	4½	Calu & Hecla	1100	20¾	20	20	20⅝
75¾	63¾	5	Canada Dry	4200	64⅝	62⅜	63	62⅛
226¾	187⅜	10	Can Pac	200	205½	203	203	205
34¼	27⅜	2.80	Cannon Mills	..	29½	29	29	..
262¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	2800	346	335	335	343¼
78⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	2000	79¾	77⅞	77⅞	79½
60	35½	3	Celotex	4000	46¾	42¼	45½	47½
84⅞	71	7	Celotex pf	3000	80¼	80	80	80⅞
30⅛	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	2000	27¼	27	27¼	..
65⅜	54¼	6	Cerro de P	200	55½	54	54	54⅝
15⅞	10	..	Cert-Teed	1100	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
45⅛	35	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	35	35	35	..
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	2400	43⅜	42	43	43¾
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	100	75	75	75	76⅛
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	100	220	219	219	222
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	400	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅞
53½	36	..	Chi & E L pf	100	45	45	45	48
173¼	125⅜	..	Chi Gt West	800	15¼	14½	14½	15⅜
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	900	45¼	44½	44½	46½
269⅜	211½	..	Chi M&SP	1200	215⅜	213⅛	213⅝	217⅜
37	22½	..	Chi Pneu	2000	25⅜	24¼	24½	25½
46¼	36⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	1200	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37⅝
55⅞	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	2100	51¾	51½	51½	51¾
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	300	117	117	118	118
110⅜	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	198	198	198	198
2⅛	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	1100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1½
32½	24¾	3	Chick Cot O	100	27	27	27	..
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	3000	62½	61½	61½	62¾
43	33¼	3	Chrysler	17900	37	35⅞	36	37
98¾	86	6½	City Ice pf	50	97½	97½	97½	97
13¼	7⅝	50	City Stores	2000	11¾	10⅞	11¼	11¾
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	41½	41½	41½	41⅞
20⅝	13	..	Colon Bea Oil	800	20⅜	20	20⅜	..
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1000	181⅞	178	178	181
63⅜	59⅛	2½	Col Palm	1300	61½	63⅛	63½	62¾
35¾	14⅝	..	Colls & A	1000	29	28	29	28⅜
77	36½	2	Colo F & I	2000	69⅞	68	68	69¼
87	80⅛	2f	Colum Gas	15000	85⅝	81½	81¾	83¾
199	168⅛	5f	Col Carbon	6000	173	164¾	165½	172½
37	24⅝	.87	Col Graph	28800	37⅜	33¾	34	37
40⅞	23⅜	2	Com Cred	2000	34⅛	33	33	35
44¾	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	41	40½	40½	41
55	36⅛	1.60f	Com Inv Tr	2100	46⅞	46	46	47½
38	27¼	1	Com Sol	4300	34¼	31¾	31¾	33⅜
87	83½	..	Cit cv pf	100	83½	83½	83½	..
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	15000	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
103⅜	99	..	Commwlth pf	800	102½	102⅜	102½	102½
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	22100	17½	17	17	17½
3	⅝	..	Conley T st	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	4000	25⅜	24½	24½	25
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	2000	24½	23¾	23¾	24½
136⅜	96⅜	4	Con Gas	23700	135½	131⅛	131⅛	135¾
2	1	..	Con Textile	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22½	12	1.20	Container A	1200	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
8½	4¼	..	Container B	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	..
52½	27⅜	..	Cont Bak A	1600	31¾	30½	31¼	31
7	4¾	..	Cont Bak B	1400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
94⅞	78½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	82½	82	82	81¾
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	2000	65½	65	65¼	65⅞
37⅜	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	1900	34½	33	33¾	34½
77⅜	59	2	Cont Ins	1900	70½	69	69	70⅜
81¼	57⅜	..	Cont Motors	1500	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	4000	30⅛	28⅝	28⅝	29½
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1300	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	35
111⅜	87½	3f	Corn Prod	1200	106½	102¼	102¼	107
33	24¼	2f	Coty	1300	30	29¼	29½	30
35⅜	25½	2f	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	33½
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	18	18	18	18
22	10¼	1f	Crosley	100	19	18½	18½	..
93⅜	84	5f	Crucible	200	84	83	83	84⅜
117	110	7	Crucible pf	10	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15½
9	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
2⅛	1	..	Cub Dom S	500	1⅛	1	1	..
48	44¼	4	Cudahy	100	44	44	44	..
121½	114⅞	..	Curtis P pf	200	118¾	118	118¾	118
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	32000	13⅞	12¾	13	12¾
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	5000	18	17	17	17
90½	64	3½f	Cutler	300	81	80	80	81

—D—

127½	117	7	Deere pf	10	124	124	124	124⅛
43⅝	28⅜	..	Davison	4000	39¼	36⅝	36⅝	37½
181	161	9	Del & Hud	1200	178¼	177	177	177
153	131½	6f	Del Lack&W	700	133½	131½	131½	133
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	900	252	246	246	250¼
42¾	30⅞	2.40f	Devoe & RA	1200	41¾	39¾	39¾	41¾
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	300	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	26¼
9⅝	6¾	1	Dom Mines	4500	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	400	223	222	222	222
145¼	112½	4f	Dupont	4600	135½	133½	134	135½
3	1¾	..	Du So Shore	100	2	2	2	..
120½	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	119¼	119¼	119¼	..
186	15	1	Duplan Silk	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
102½	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	102	102	102	..

—E—

25½	20¼	1½	1f	Eastern RM	1000	19	19	19	..
255¼	175⅜	5f	East Kodak	9000	255	246	246	252½
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	4800	30	29	29⅜	29⅞
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	7000	100½	97¾	97¾	99⅛
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	1900	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	60000	96⅜	92	92	96¼
112	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	200	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	73½	73½	73½	74
47	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	47	47	47	46
63¾	53⅛	..	Erie	3200	54¼	52⅝	52⅝	54
67⅛	61⅜	4	Erie 1 pf	200	64	64	64	..
43⅜	27	4	Eureka Vac	300	27	27	27	28
30¾	18	2½	Evans Auto L	1400	19	18¼	18½	18

—F—

39¾	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	40	17	17	17	17⅛
43½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	200	47	45½	45½	47
109½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
27¼	15	2½	Fashion Pk	100	17	17	17	..
38	29	..	Fed Dept St	500	35	34¾	34¾	36⅝
90¼	59¾	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	200	79½	79	79	..
98¾	91	6	Fed Lt&T pf	40	97	97	97	97

1930 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.28	Apr.26
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	11	11	11	..
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	39½	39⅛	39½	40½
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	71¼	71¼	81	81
10½	7	.64¶	Fifth Ave B	100	9	9	9	..
97⅛	92	6½	Filence pf	10	96	96	96	..
33⅛	23¾	1.60	Firestone	200	25	25	25	25
87⅞	79¾	6	Firestone pf	100	83⅛	83	83	83⅜
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	300	55	55	55	55⅞
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	3400	4¼	4	4	4¼
27	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	15	15	15	15
21¾	12¾	..	Fisk 1pf cv	70	17¼	17½	17½	17⅝
50⅜	37	3	Follansbee B	400	42	41½	42	42½
94⅞	60½	2	Foster & Wh	5600	94⅝	90	90	94⅞
50	44¾	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	45½	44¾	44¾	46
56⅜	96⅛	4	Fox A	40000	56⅜	53¼	53⅞	55¼
55½	38½	6	Freeport Tx	2600	51	50⅛	50⅛	50½

—G—

11¾	5⅜	..	Gabriel A	200	9	9	9	9⅞
80	69¼	5	Gamewell	200	72½	71½	72¼	72
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	4000	106½	105½	105½	106¾
71⅛	49¼

STEEL TRADE OPERATING AT IMPROVED PACE

Prices Hold Steady—Buying by Auto Makers Better —Pipe Demand Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Progress is the characteristic of the steel industry. The improvement continues very gradual.

Purchasing by automobile makers, particularly by Ford, Chevrolet and Chrysler companies, is the high spot of demand, and all products which enter automobile construction show the sharpest improvement.

Not to be slighted, however, is fabricated structural steel, which is more cheerful in prospect than in performance.

The official price levels of finished steel are unchanged, as they have been for a month. However, there is more of a tendency to recognize prices as official quotations which had heretofore been called concessions only.

Iron and steel scrap prices are tending downward. Semifinished steel prices are holding firm at $33 a ton for the more common forms. Pig iron prices continue steady.

Operations Gain Slightly

There is some talk for the first time in years of the possibility that steel wages will be lowered because of shrinking profits. Thus first quarter earnings of one important steel maker were 43 per cent less than for the corresponding quarter of last year. However, it is probable that wages will be cut only as a last resort.

Steel commodities being stimulated by the improved automotive demand are soft steel bars, alloy steel bars, sheets and strips. There are 20 new inquiries for fabricated structural steel involving 1000 tons or more each, following the appearance of 22 such projects the previous week, whereas about 12 per week is regarded as normal.

Awards of building steel, however, are lighter than usual. The weekly average so far this year has been 31,000 tons, compared with 44,000 tons during the like period of 1929, and 41,000 tons for the similar period of 1928. Awards in March were 248,000 tons, compared with 276,000 tons in February; for the first three months they have been 772,000 tons, compared wits 897,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1929.

Operations in the steel industry have increased 2 per cent in a week to 80 per cent of capacity, comparing with 96 per cent at this time last year.

According to a recent statement of James Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, operations of that concern during first quarter averaged 82 per cent of capacity and are now at that rate.

Pipe Demand Strong

Purchasing of steel equipment by the railroads is still in small volume. The best freight car prospect is the Illinois Central which will ask for 2300 freight cars within the next 10 days. The New York Central and Pennsylvania are also expected to make substantial inquiries.

Rail and track accessory business is at a low ebb. The principal new locomotive inquiry comes from the Chicago & Northwestern, which asks for 15 locomotives. There is a fair demand for steel for railroad bridges.

Various kinds of iron and steel pipe are active. Among the larger sales of cast iron pipe have been: To New England, 12,000 tons; to a sugar company in California, 6500 tons; to Milwaukee, 2200 tons.

Steel pipe for gas lines is in principal demand. The American Light & Traction Company recently ordered 300 miles from the Milwaukee pipe maker. The National Tube Company, subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, booked 450 miles of seamless pipe for a line from Amarillo, Tex. The Lone Star Gas Company plans to lay a line 900 miles long from Texas to Iowa and Nebraska.

The improvement in steel buying on the part of the automobile industry is explained by statistics of automobile production. It is expected that the April production will have been 425,000 units, compared with 401,378 in March, 324,018 in February and 120,004 units in December, which had been the low point of the 1929 depression.

Pig Iron Market Quiet

The pig iron markets have been the most quiet in several months. Sales at New York the last week have been 7000 tons, compared with 10,000 tons and more for several weeks preceding. The price situation is steady in foundry iron, though basic iron has declined about 50 cents a ton in the eastern Pennsylvania district on sales of about 10,000 tons.

A cargo of Dutch iron is due to arrive shortly at Bridgeport, containing 3500 tons. Importers of iron will probably become more active now that the new tariff schedule on pig iron is virtually fixed.

Iron consumption in lines which cater to the building industry is small, this applying to the makers of radiators, soil pipe, sanitary ware and the like.

Cast iron pipe foundries are active and foundries which cater to the automobile industry are busier. Shipments of iron continue brisk.

The nonferrous metals have been weak in tone, where they have not actually been marked down in price. Tin and zinc have sunk to new low levels since 1922, the former metal selling under 35 cents, and zinc going down to 4.75 cents a pound early in the week.

Copper is apparently holding at 14 cents for home delivery and 14.30 cents for export, but there is a lack of confidence in the strength of those prices.

Lead has been unchanged in price, though declines at London early in the week threatened to bring down our prices further.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh & West Virginia reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $293,653 after taxes and charges, equal to 97 cents a share on the 302,351 shares, compared with $605,010, or $2 a share, in the first quarter of 1929.

GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO.

General Refractories Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $760,040 after interest, depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, compared with $591,744 in the first quarter of 1929.

NATIONAL FOOD PRODUCTS CORP.

National Food Products Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit of $202,662 after expenses, interest, state franchise tax, etc. No mention was made of federal tax.

BOHN ALUMINUM & BRASS CO.

Net of Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company for the March quarter is equal to $1.12 a share on the 352,418 no-par shares, compared with $2.91 a share on 350,489 shares in the first quarter of 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	101	101
Allegh '50	96⅞	96⅞
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100½	100½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107¾	107½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	100
Am Nat 5½s	99⅝	99½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89½	89½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	168¾	167⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	104½	104½
Am T & T '65	103⅜	103¼
Am T & T sg 5s '60	104	103¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅞	106¾
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80¼	80
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94	94
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	133½	131
Atl Gulf G WI col 5s '59	76⅛	76⅛
B&O 1t 4s '48	93	92⅝
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	84⅞	84⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102½	102
B&O 4½s	100	100
Boston & Me 5s '67	98¾	98½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37¼	37¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	98
Bush Term con 5s '55	95¾	95¾
By Products 5½s C	102⅛	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94⅞	94⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	101½	101½
Can North sf 7s '40	110¾	110¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	102	102
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	85⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99¼	98¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102⅜	102⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107⅞	107⅞
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	51	50⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	96½	96½
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78	78
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69⅞	69¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92½	92⅞
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	96½	96½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100⅞	100½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	94⅜	94¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	98½	98½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅞	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108¼	108¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101½	101¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93	92¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	97	97
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	50⅛	49
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅞	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Cuba RR 5s '36	85	85
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	85½	85½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	35	35
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	103½
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	98½	98½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95	95
Dul SS&A 5s	82	82
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¼	99¼
Erie 8s '67	94⅞	94⅝
Erie gen '75s	95½	95½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	58	58
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	105	105
Gen Theater 6s	148¼	145½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111⅜	111½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅜	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99½	99¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71	70¾
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	80¼	80¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	102	102
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99
Ind Limestone 6s '46	85	84
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99½	99¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72	71½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89⅛	88¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	86	86
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	91	91
Int Paper 5s '55	88½	88¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	126⅛	126⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅜	96½
Leclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅜	102¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81½	81½
L'Autaro 6s '54	84	83
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '62	102	102
L&N rfg 4½s D 2003	97⅞	97⅝
Manati Sug -st 7½s "42	66	66
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52¾	52¾
McCrory 5½s '41	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100½	100⅛
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	97⅝	97⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	79
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	99¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102½	102½
Montana Power 5s A '62	100½	100½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	81	81
Morris & Essex 4½s	97½	97½
Mutual Fuel 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	28	28
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	91	91
N O T & M 5½s '54	102¼	102¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98	98
NYC&StL 4½s A 1m 4½s 2013	99	98⅞
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	96½	95⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95½	95½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅝	101⅝
N Y Edison 5s '44	104½	104½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅝	113½
NY N&H 4½s '67	92¾	92¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	125	125
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105	105
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106⅝
NY Webster & B 4½s '46	88½	88½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5 C ct	96⅝	96
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	100⅝	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	76	76
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '52	101¾	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¾	101¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	83	83
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	75¾	74½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82¼	82¼
Penn RR con 4s '48	101¼	101¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99½	99½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99	99
Penn RR 5s '64	104	103⅞
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107⅛	107⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108½	108⅛
Penn RR 4½s D	94⅜	94½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102¾
Pere Marq 5s '56	103¼	103¼
Pere Marq 4½s A	96¾	96¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95¼	95
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	105¾	105
Phila Ry Lt & P 5½s '46	105¾	105¾
Postal Tel &Cable 5s '53	94½	94¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	82½	80
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103¾	103¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	97¼	97¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	46	45¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95	95
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100⅛	99½
Ritchfield Oil 6s	96	96
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	91	90½
St L & S F 4½s '78	92½	92
St L & S F gen 6s '31	102	102
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St P & K S L 4½s '41	97	97
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	105½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92¼	92
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58½	58
Seabd A L con 6s '45	73	72½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66	66
Shell Union 5s '47	97⅜	97⅜
Shubert Theaters 6s '42	67	67
Shell Un 5s ct wnw	101	100¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92	92
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅞	103¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	99½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98¼	98
Swelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅜	103⅜
So Pacific col 4s '49	90½	90½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¼	92¼
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99¼	98⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	91	90¼
So Ry con 5s '94	108¾	108¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	114¾	114¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121	121
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	102⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	97
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	82½	82
Texas Const Gas 6s B '44	100½	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104	103⅞
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101⅜	101⅜
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102	101¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	49⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	103⅜	103
Union El Lt & P 1st 5s '32	100⅜	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	94½	94½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¾	90¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98	98
U S Rubber 5s '47	86	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅝	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	94½	94½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¼	100
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91⅞	91⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	88	87½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '39	92½	92⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102½	102
Wabash 5s B '76	100¼	100
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Warner Bros Pict 6s	108¼	107¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104¾	104¼
West Shore 4s 2361	88¾	88
Western Electric 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98¾	98¾
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102½
Western Un col 5s '38	101¼	101¼
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90½	90½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	82	82
White Sew Mach 6s '40	77¾	77½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct "36"	34	33½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¾	101¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅛	101¼

	High	Low
Wich R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88¼	88¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr28	Apr26
3½s '47	100.1	100.1	100.1	101.1	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.13	—
4th 4¼s '38	101.25	101.26	101.23	101.23	101.25
US 4¼s '52	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86½	86¼
Akershus 5s '63	93¼	93
Antioquia 7s B '45	81	80¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	81	81
Antwerp 5s '58	95⅝	95½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88	88
Argentine 5½s '62	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98½
Australia 4½s '57	82¼	82
Australia 5s '55	90	90
Australia 5s '57	90½	89¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅞	103¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¾	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	91½	91½
Berlin 6½s '50	97	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92½	92½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	98¾	98
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	80	80
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	63¼	63
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	98¾	98¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88¾	88¾
Brazil 6½s '27-57	84½	84½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	99¾	99⅛
Breda 7s ww	80¼	80
Bremen 7s '35	102¼	102¼
Brisbane 5s '57	83¾	83¾
Brisbane 5s '58	83	82½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82	81¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	88	88
Bulgaria 7½s '68	88¾	88½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87½	87
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	105
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	93⅝	93⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89	89
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94¾	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99	99
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅝	91½
Chile (Rep)) 6s Jan '61	91¾	91¼
Chile (Rep 6s '61 Sept	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101
Chilleans Loan 7s	94¾	94¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	77	77
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	80	80
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	80	80
Colombia (Rep)) 6s '61 Oct	78	78
Coph'n (City)) 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Cuba (Rep)) 5s ('04) '44	98	98
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	109½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	104⅞
Denmark (King)) 5½s '55	100¼	100
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99¾	99⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102
Duke Power 6s	105¾	105⅝
Est R Bk 6s '54	105½	105¼
Finland 5½s '58	90½	90
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96¾	96¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98½	98½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108	107¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	117½	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¼	122¼
Germ 7s '49	109½	109⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85½	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85	84¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94½	94¼
Germ G E 6s '48	94¼	94
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100½	100½
Germ G E 7s '45	107¾	107¾
Hansa 6s ww	90½	90½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	85½	85½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ctf	88	88
Irish Free State 5s '60	98	97⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	95
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¼	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s	103¾	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96⅝	96⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅞	104½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	82	82
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	93⅜	77⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	93⅜	99
Leipzig (Ciey) 7s rcts '47	99⅝	99⅝
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97	97
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Medellin (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Mexico 5s	75	75
Meridionale El 7s '57	100½	100
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91½	91½
Minas 6½s '58 ct	78½	78
Minas 6½s '59	78½	78½
Nathenel'ds (Kingd) 6s '72	104	104
New So Wales 5s '57	87	87
New So Wales 5s '58	96⅛	96⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103¾	103¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	91½	91½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91⅝	91⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98⅜	98
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	100¾
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92⅝	92⅜
Panam (Rep) 6½s '53	93⅛	93
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103⅛	103
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	85½	85¼
Peru 6s '60	79½	79½
Peru 5s '59	95½	95½
Poland 5s '47	85½	85½
Poland 8s '50	94	94
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106	106
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108	108
Rhine West '53 ww	92½	92½
Rhine West '53 xw	89¼	89¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102¼	102¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	81	81
Rio de Jan City) 8s '46	101¼	101¼
Rio G do Sul State) 7s '66	85	85
Rome City) 6½ '52	91½	91½
Royal Dutch 4s	89¼	89
Sao Paulo Bz) 7s '56	91⅜	90¾
Sao Paulo City) 6½s '57	92¾	92¾
Sao Paulo State) 6s '68	77	77
Sao Paulo State) 8s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	99	99
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	92¾	92
Saxon State 6½s '46	92¾	92¾
Saxon State 7s '45	97	97
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	84½	84½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6s½ '52	91	91
Siemens 6½s ct '51	106¾	106¾
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Silesia Bk 6s '47	80	80
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103⅜	103⅛
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	107⅝
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	90¾	90¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¼	99¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	100	100
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	91½	91½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	89	88¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Uni Stl W Burbank 7s '51	104¼	104⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	104¼	103¾
Unaerlebe 6s '53	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98⅜	98
Vienna 6s '52	87	86½
Venezuelan Mfg Bk 7s '52	95	95
Warsaw 7s '58	79	79
Westphalia El 6s '53	85¼	85¼

AMERICAN SUPERPOWER

NEW YORK—Net assets of American Superpower Corporation aggregated $266,559,812 as of March 27, 1930, an increase of $80,094,791, or approximately 40 per cent compared with $206,465,021 reported as of Dec. 31, 1929, and an increase of $116,692,919 compared with $169,866,893 reported on Dec. 31, 1928. After deducting equivalent of $100 a share for all outstanding preferred stock, the balance applicable to the common stock was $199,843,412 for the 8,293,005 shares outstanding on March 27, 1930, compared with $129,748,621 applicable to the 8,243,005 shares of common outstanding on Dec. 31, 1929.

WM. WRIGLEY PROFITS UP

Earnings of the William Wrigley Jr. Company, well-known manufacturer of chewing gum, for the first quarter of 1930 were the largest for any similar period in the company's history. Net after all charges amounted to $2,643,426, an increase of 4.8 per cent over a year ago. This is exclusive of earnings from foreign subsidiaries. It is the policy of the company to take such income into the accounts only at the year-end. Of its total business approximately 14 per cent to 18 per cent is done outside the United States.

MACK TRUNKS EARNINGS

Preliminary estimates indicate net of Mack Trunks, Inc., for quarter ended March 31 will approximate $700,000, or around 95 cents a share on 755,625 shares. This would represent a decrease of approximately 50 per cent from 1929 first quarter net of $1,429,587, or $1.87 a share, and would also be below indicated net of $908,709, or $1.20 a share in final quarter of 1929.

WORLD LEAD OUTPUT

The world output of pig lead in March totaled 163,478 tons, compared with 147,725 tons in February, and 160,450 tons in March, 1929, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

AMERICAN BANKERS' MEETING

The executive council of the American Bankers' Association will hold its next regular meeting at Old Point Comfort, Va., on May 5 to 8.

INCREASING USE OF NATURAL GAS SWELLS PACIFIC GAS INCOME

The pamphlet report of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. just issued discusses the entry of the company into the natural gas industry and emphasizes the importance of this feature of the company's operations. In this connection, A. F. Hockenbeamer, president, says that much of the house heating being done with other forms of fuel will be converted to natural gas, and the same holds true of industries within reach of the company's pipe lines.

It costs the consumer less than artificial gas, he says, and hence induces greater use and attracts new industries, while its increased heating capacity in effect doubles the capacity of the company's existing distribution system. The greatest volume of gas is available during the dry season, when there occurs the heaviest load on the steam stations, and the substitution of gas for oil brings about a substantial saving in costs.

MISSOURI PACIFIC PAMPHLET REPORT

Pamphlet report of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. for year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows total assets of $630,497,813, compared with $597,559,077 on Dec. 31, 1928, and profit and loss surplus $58,919,998, compared with $54,374,247. Current assets were $27,296,319 and current liabilities $18,941,072, compared with $30,745,079 and $17,688,914, respectively, at the close of the previous year.

Income account shows net income of $12,217,763 after taxes and charges, the same as shown in preliminary statement, equivalent to $17.01 a share on 718,001 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock on which there are accumulated unpaid dividends. Allowing only 5 per cent annual dividend requirements on preferred stock, balance is equal to $10.41 a share on 828,295 shares of common stock. This compares with $9,512,690, or $13.25 a share on preferred and $7.15 a share on common in 1928.

BOSTON STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr.28	Apr.26
400	Am & Cont	27	27	27	27½
420	Am Found	22⅜	22	22	22⅛
26	Allied R	97	97	97	--
155	Am Pneu	21¾	21¾	21¾	--
100	Am Pneu pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	--
45	Am Pneu 1pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	--
15	Am Equit	18	18	18	18
640	Am T&T	251¾	247¾	248½	252⅛
11260	Am T&T rts	21¼	21	21	21⅜
50	Amoskpeag	14½	14½	14½	--
100	Andes Pet	.40	.40	.40	--
20	Ay Ser NE	11½	11½	11½	11½
45	Big Sanf	74¼	74	74	--
75	Bos El	81½	81	81	--
5	Bos El 1 pf	109½	109⅛	109½	--
170	Bos El 2 pf	95½	95	95	--
100	B&M pr pf	111	111	111	111
100	Bos pp	26½	26	26	26¼
25	Brown pf	81½	80	81½	80
84	Cal & Hec	20⅝	20½

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

COINS AND STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

BRITISH COLUMBIA—For sale, modern 7-room semi-bungalow, architect designed and supervised, overlooking city and ocean; southern aspect; half acre garden; hardwood floors, tiled bathroom and sink, electric stove, constant hot water, radiators, concrete basement, garage, all city conveniences, low taxes; price including stove, sunblinds, all fittings, $11,000. OWNER, 1982 Watson St., Victoria, B. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal commissions. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED—Reliable New York manufacturer of a new patented equipment which is essential to successful operation of automobile service stations and garages; sales of this equipment run from several hundred to several thousand dollars, paying a commission of 20%. We want men of proven ability in all sections of the United States. Send three reliable references to W. R. MOBLEY, 444 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Ralph Besse, tenor.
5:15 Tropical Troubadors.
5:30 "Charlie and Eddie," songs.
5:45 "Voice of Cheer," Clara A. Standenmayer.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 New England Coke Company program.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beaconlights: Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not," cartoonist entertainer; The Guardsmen, male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone": Vaughn de Leath, contrlto; Franklyn Baur, tenor, concert orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies: male quartet; string sextet; orchestra, direction Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Maria Kurenko, Russian soprano; orchestra, direction Don Voorhees.
10:00 "The Night Court."
10:30 NBC, "Sign of the Shell": Fred Waldner, tenor; male quartet; Sen Kaney, narrator; orchestra, direction Adolf Dumont Minute Waltz (Chopin) Orchestra; Nola (Arndt) Male Quartet; I Love You So (Llorito) Orchestra; Under a Texas Moon (Perkins), Male Quartet; Turkey in the Straw, ensemble; Polonaise (Thomas), orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce organ; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:03 Agricultural market report.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Scott Oracle: quartet; orchestra.
6:45 Tio-Ma Oilers.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen: orchestra.
7:30 Lowe Brothers' Composers: Hoschna.
8:00 NBC, Roxy's Gang: Lucile Fields, contralto.
8:30 NBC, Ipana Troubadours: male trio; Sam Lanin's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; soloist; male trio; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson program: Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.
11:30 Midnight Jubilee, National Vaudeville Artists, in Boston.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Vosine Melody Men.
5:45 The Legal Stampers Orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Jesters Orchestra: trio.
6:45 The Grenadiers Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights"; time.
7:30 WNAC Players: "The Weasel."
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig, humorist; soloist; trio; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Bouriois "An Evening in Paris," sketch; soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, Gold Strand Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, The Columbians Dance Orchestra.
11:30 Vin Vincent and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Twilight program: instrumental trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Miller's song contest.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Woman to Woman."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:45 a. m.—Studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC program.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Musical and studio.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, "Band of a Thousand Melodies."

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbian Ensemble.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball, Fenway Park, Red Sox vs. Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

MAYOR'S SON PLANTS 'ARBOR DAY' TREE

On the green banks of Jamaica Pond, near the Children's Museum, George Curley, son of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, April 26 set out and planted the first of three trees which officially marked the celebration of Arbor Day.

A short time later, at the Public Garden, near the George R. White Memorial, Mayor Curley himself planted a second tree in honor of Mrs. Francis F. Bradbury, a sister of George R. White. A few minutes later a Boston member of the D. A. R., in the presence of the Mayor, planted the third tree.

WEEKS SEEKS BUSHNELL JOB

William E. Weeks of Reading, former representative from Everett in the General Court of Massachusetts, for six years, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination as District Attorney for Middlesex County. Mr. Weeks is the fourth candidate to declare himself since the announcement by Robert T. Bushnell that he is to retire at the end of his present term.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE PARKER

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The state executive committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut, April 27, adopted a resolution opposing the nomination of Judge John J. Parker as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The committee voted to invite the national executive committee of the party to hold its quarterly meeting in this city on June 14 and 15.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING—Thoroughly seasoned retail advertising man with sales promotion experience; also direct mail experience with printing firm; now engaged in agency work; age 35; seek connection managing advertising for retail store or manufacturer who sells to retailers, or with agency where retail experience can be applied. X-96, The Christian Science Monitor, 442 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, primary and intermediate public school teacher (10 years' experience), wishes employment June 1st to Sept. 1st, nursery governess, companion (will travel), private tutor or anything that I can do. Address MISS O., 740 Water St., Hobart, Ind. Christian Scientists preferred.

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APARTMENTS FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY—For sale, co-operative apartment, Hudson View Gardens, West 183rd; 5 rooms, sunny, river view; restricted community; low upkeep. NEWHALL, Tel. Billings 6200.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—3-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway. Ken. 3538. 216 Hemenway Street.

NEW YORK CITY, 41 W. 83rd St.—Exceptional apartment, 5 large rooms, elevator, furnished or unfurnished. MRS. GUEST, Susquehanna 6240.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.

MRS. M. B BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. Bryant 8835

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—For rent; second and third floor, front; about 880 square feet on each floor; owner uses first floor. THEO. F. SIEFERT, 1730 Chestnut St.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 10 E. 33rd, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

CENTER MORICHES, Long Island—8-room furnished house on water, double garage, large lawn, abundant shade, all improvements; $1000 May to November. Z. L. FOSTER.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's attractive front sunny office, part time. 11 West 42nd St., Room 1938, Chickering 9272, Schuyler 4440.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, attractively furnished, all or part time. East 42nd. Murray Hill 4266. Reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, Grand Central district; mornings. Telephone Murray Hill 6291 between 12 and 4 p. m.

ORGANIST WANTED

ORGANIST acquainted with two-manual Mason & Hamlin Pedal Reed Organ; small church in Manhattan; Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

CORNER house, new, 6 rooms and bath, also toilet on first floor. Petro oil burner, hot water heater; garage; plot 50x100. R. CARLSON, 419 Allen Street, Springfield, Mass.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT
LARGE factory, 85,000 square feet, 3½ acres land; small town near Pittsburgh; excellent railroad connections, reasonable labor, good condition; sacrifice half value, right terms. Box M-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE. Wyoming—2200 acres cattle, sheep or dairy ranch; near Big Horn Mountain dude ranches; 300 acres irrigated, in good going condition; price $60,000, one-third down, balance 5%. Write Box 125, Clearmont, Wyoming.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Avenue, Suite 2—Furnished apartment 1 large room with kitchen and private bath; very light and sunny; near Christian Science church. Copley 5334-W. Richardson.

BOSTON, For rent, two desirable rooms, 541 Massachusetts Ave.; women only; references required.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1081 Beacon St.—Unusually large pleasant rooms, large closets, twin beds, homelike surroundings. Regent 4052.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY—Delightful room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; references exchanged. 225 W. 80th St., Apt. 5. W. SIMPSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th—Large front room, suitable 1, 2; sunny room with lavatory. Apartment 4.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN travel Brooklyn; non-competitive electrical specialties; commission; good opportunity; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT position desired by experienced man (33 years), single; references exchanged. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FIFTEEN years' sales and semi-executive, wishes position with future or assistant to gentleman with own business. D-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WATCHMAKER
Seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN with window display experience, specialized in drug trade, desires connection with a national advertiser. Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel Cadillac 5038
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway, Exch. Bldg Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1023 Am Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY unencumbered, experienced nursery-governess, supervising housekeeper offers loyal services. JACOB, 3456 Broadway, N. Y. C.

NURSE experienced, English, care of baby; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS C. DOROTHY, 325 34th St., Union City, New Jersey.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SUBSTITUTE soloist position open; applicants, Christian Scientists preferred. Please write to Music Committee, Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 2382 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP Social Assurance; individuality; Poise; social coaching, conversation, repartee, story telling; your individual problem handled. Est. 18 years BEVERLY COLFAX (Mlle. Louise). Park Central Hotel, N. Y. Circle 8000.

HIGH SCHOOL teacher wishes tutoring afternoons; English, history, grammar school subjects; Boston. F-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

TO LET—FURNISHED

YONKERS, N. Y.—Will share 3-room apartment with gentleman; all improvements; reasonable. Box S-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds
of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
Beautiful Shoes
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
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Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
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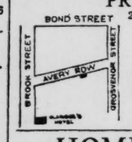

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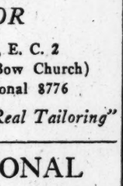

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American reformer and woman suffragist, who labored shoulder to shoulder with Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and other heroic figures whose names are equally familiar. She was born in New York State, her father a distinguished judge, her mother a person of marked ability and spirit. Theirs was a Scottish neighborhood, in which the sober Presbyterians clung to almost medieval customs and ideals with regard to women's status—social, civil and religious. Being much in the company of her father—even staying with him sometimes at his office—little Elizabeth Cady heard a great deal of discussion about the injustices done women. Early she resolved to do her utmost to remedy such wrongs and, all unconsciously, she took the straightest possible path to fit herself for the task.

It seems that Judge Cady was all but broken-hearted over the loss of his only son and heir, and so Elizabeth, thinking to comfort her father, began to pattern just in so far as was humanly possible the career which would have been her brother's. She perfected herself in mathematics, in Greek and Latin; winning prizes at school in acknowledgment of remarkable abilities, she would have gone on to college but was refused. It was her first experience at finding her way blocked because of her sex. Far from discouraged at this check to her ambitions, she stayed quietly at home where she read widely and studied law under the direction of her father. Then, in 1840, Elizabeth Cady became Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, wife of a leader and lecturer in the anti-slavery movement. They went to London on their honeymoon, and there Mrs. Stanton saw Mrs. Mott and other American women excluded from the Anti-Slavery Convention, though they had been duly elected delegates. This but intensified her life purpose.

While living in Boston, Mrs. Stanton devoted herself to a thorough study of the position of women, past and present. When she felt herself master of her subject, she emerged from her seclusion and took a stand far more radical than that of her contemporaries. For Mrs. Stanton boldly claimed for her sex, not only social, civil and religious rights, but political as well. At the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1846, Mrs. Stanton's associates did all in their power to discourage her demand for the ballot. But neither husband nor closest friend could dissuade her. For many years she stood stanch, with Miss Anthony as her supporter and co-worker, for the abolition of all laws unjust to her sex: agitating, lecturing, writing, addressing legislatures, even offering herself as a candidate for Congress. To Mrs. Stanton belongs a unique place in the ranks of woman suffragists; indeed, she is often looked upon as the virtual originator of the woman suffrage movement.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: You can tell which one of your guests is a traveling man. He absently uses his napkin to wipe his plate and silver.

Detroit News: Some of the new small pianos are decorated on the back with landscapes. And by the way, what ever became of the Rembrandt who used to do mountain sunrises and the Bay of Naples on the doors of iron safes?

Philadelphia Inquirer: Can't you imagine Mr. Atwater Kent digging his toes into the rug and looking embarrassed when the census taker asked him whether he owns a radio?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Mr. Simpson got us up about an hour earlier than usual this morning—
And right away I got all excited because I thought something special was going to happen-
And for an hour or two I watched every move the Boss or his mother and dad made—
But fiddlesticks! Not a thing happened!
Grack
And finally I said to myself-"They just decided to get up an hour earlier, and that's all there was to it, I guess- and went for a hike—

In Lighter Vein

On Buying Bulbs

"When the bulbs do not like the purchaser, they can be returned after the amount that is paid will be received back"—so says a vendor of Dutch bulbs in his catalogue.

On the other hand, I suppose that if the purchasers do not like the bulbs, they can be kept before the money which is unpaid can be sent forward? —*Unidentified clipping.*

Seven Days' Wear

Pat had agreed to accompany his wife on a shopping expedition.

"There's a good pair of boots," said the latter, as they stood looking in the window of a boot shop. "I'll get those for little 'Arold."

Pat looked at the articles indicated, and a murmur of surprise left his lips as he saw the price and the notice, "Last Seven Days," displayed on a card above them.

"But surely, Martha," he said, "you don't want to buy those things."

"Why not, Pat?" asked his wife, wonderingly.

"Begorrah," gasped her husband, "but you want them to last longer than a week."—*Montreal Star.*

To Remember

Mother (to small daughter who is tying a knot in the corner of her tiny handkerchief): "What are you doing that for, darling?"

Daughter: "Oh, Mummie, I do want to remember that pretty tune!" —*Chicago Daily News.*

Life
Visiting Landlord: "Romantic? Maybe—but it doesn't speak well for the last tenants!"

A Quotation for Today

WE ARE not sent into this world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts.—J. G. HOLLAND.

A Word a Day

Punishment

"Punishment" may be applied to any suffering, pain, or loss inflicted on or suffered by a person because of evil-doing. It is the inevitable reward for sin.

The word may be traced through the Latin *punire* (old form, *poenire*), "to punish, exact a penalty," to the Greek ποινή (poine), "penalty," whence, incidentally, we derived our word "pain."

"Punishment" becomes "chastisement" when it is inflicted bodily; when it is wrought not so much for a specific offense as to discipline or work a change for the better, it becomes "chastening."

Pun'-ish-ment is accented on the first syllable; sound *u* as in *up*, *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *end*.

"His misdeeds incurred their own punishment."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not on the Schedule

Little Rock, Ark.

THOSE whose lives have been spent in populous centers or who have traveled a great deal can have little appreciation of the expectancy with which the coming and going of the daily passenger train is awaited by many persons in isolated districts. There are not a few sections of the timberlands of this State where that is indeed an event of measurable interest and thrill.

In a "clearing" in such an area stands a small home, close by the railroad tracks but hemmed in on the other three sides by the forest—tall, straight and beautiful pines, but just a bit forbidding in the suggestion of stillness and loneliness. There are no neighbors within miles.

Day by day in fair weather, as the afternoon sun declined, two persons were to be observed waiting on the porch of the unpainted cottage for the sound of the whistle which told of the approach of "the four forty-five." It never stopped, to be sure, but as it swept by there was an exchange of waved greetings with the train crew. Perhaps the elderly woman on the porch speculated, in the calm of her isolation, upon the restless spirit that could carry people about so; perhaps the lad at her side dreamed, as lads will dream, of the day when he might also go out into the great world toward which the train beckoned.

Then came a day when the porch was vacant, and engineer and fireman, conductor and brakeman, exchanged inquiring looks. When this same condition marked the next day they felt that they must know why, and a telegram was sent back up the line requesting the section foreman to make inquiry. It brought the response that the grandmother was confined to her bed, and that in the absence of his father the lad was keeping attendance upon her.

On the next trip the unprecedented happened; the train came to a stop with a grinding of wheels, and the brakeman clambered down and hastened over to the little home with a basket of fruit; if he was just a bit self-conscious he left no doubt of the sincere interest of himself and his associates. The next day it was reading matter which was thus left, and on each day thereafter for more than two weeks the attention continued, the selection of its tangible expression being accompanied by no little argument among the members of the train crew each evening!

Who can estimate the enjoyment they had out of it, or measure the value of the compassionate touch in that little home back in the woods! Then the afternoon appearance on the porch was resumed, and "the four forty-five" could once more return to its schedule. A deeper significance of "friend" and "neighbor" had been established in the minds and hearts of more than a few persons.

An Award for Dogs

New York

ACTS of heroism performed by dogs are to be recognized twice yearly by a dog hero award, a gold medal, it is announced. Any dog is eligible; there are to be no distinctions because of pedigree, color, class or size. If a homeless stray performs an act of sacrifice that dog is eligible if an account of his bravery is sent to the committee.

The award will be made beginning July 1 to the canine that has performed the outstanding act of heroism and loyalty during the six months preceding, announces the committee of awards, which consists of three dog lovers. Nominations should be sent to Spratt's Dog Hero Award, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York.

The National Award Committee in stating the object said: "It is the desire of the donor to emphasize to the general public as well as dog lovers the many acts of heroism that man's best pal so often makes only to have them forgotten. We believe it will further strongly impress on many people who are now indifferent or even antagonistic that the dog is a helpful domestic pet and a true friend."

Odds and Ends

Pliny's Great Work

The most ancient encyclopedia is Pliny's Natural History, which comprised 2493 chapters.

Beautiful Bible

One of the most beautiful Bible manuscripts in existence, now preserved at Upsala, Sweden, has silver letters on purple vellum.

Berlin's Telephones

Berlin now has more than 500,000 telephones, or approximately one to every eight inhabitants; more than a third of the exchanges have automatic service.

Constitutional Amendments

Several of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, including the one forbidding "cruel and unusual punishment," were taken from the English Bill of Rights passed by Parliament in 1689.

For the Pedestrian

Pedestrians in Paris may now stop vehicular traffic on one busy street by pressing a button installed on a standard at the curb, the red light staying on for 15 seconds, enabling them to cross the street.

Sweden's Rail Project

Sweden plans to electrify its entire system of state railroads, developing the power from numerous waterfalls,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Law to Catch Up With Radio

AFTER taking testimony for nine months from the heads of the great radio, telephone, telegraph and cable companies of the United States, Senator Couzens, Republican, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Senator Dill, Democrat, member of the same committee, have produced between them a comprehensive and nonpartisan bill for the future regulation of communications of every sort. The prospect is that the bill will pass in substantially its present form. In brief, it proposes to set up a new body of rules to govern communications, just as the Interstate Commerce Act now governs the railroads.

The sweeping nature of the new legislation makes it difficult to summarize briefly, but among the more important proposals are provisions for a new Communications Commission, to supersede the Federal Radio Commission and to have supervision of wire companies as well as radio; a new system of allocating radiocasting stations by states rather than zones; new and more stringent regulatory provisions aimed at alleged monopolistic practices of the Radio Corporation of America, and a variety of other proposals which greatly extend the field of federal legislation to meet the challenge of the extraordinary recent development of communications.

In the lengthy committee hearings which led up to the present bill, witnesses time and again explained to the questioning senators that no law existed to cover specific situations which had suddenly sprung up. An instance of this character was the use to which the Radio Corporation of America had put its virtual monopoly of patents in the manufacturing field. Numerous witnesses testified that the parent company, manufacturing transmitting sets, protected its subsidiary companies, which engaged in the communications business, by refusing on occasion to sell or lease necessary apparatus to competing communications companies. The new bill would put a quick stop to such practices through a series of provisions dealing with the grant of licenses.

Other witnesses testified that at present there is no adequate authority to make the great wire companies co-operate in handling radio messages and radiocasts. Such authority is given to the proposed new commission. Another important provision is a substitute for the present clumsy "zone" system in allocating wavelengths. For all practical purposes, the present five zones would be abolished. Distribution is brought about by an arrangement which takes into account area, population and geographic location of the individual states, and that promises to be considerably more flexible than the existing system.

The new bill likewise takes wire companies into the fold of the commission's supervision and sets up adequate federal regulation, which, according to testimony of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, never has, and probably never could, exist while that body was in charge of the matter.

The new bill is not a single proposal, but a collection of them, ranging from new provisions by which radio cases may now, for the first time, be appealed to the Supreme Court, to rules for securing equality on the air for political discussions. Unquestionably many of the provisions will arouse heated argument, and some will be altered in the process of debate. On the whole, however, the comprehensive new document indicates the trend of the times, and gives a pretty clear picture of the future course which the Nation's handling of a complicated problem will take.

Going a-Maying: Communist Style

LABOR DAY for Americans comes in September. The first Monday in that month was so designated by congressional statute in 1894 and has been recognized by legislative action of all the states. It is a legal holiday. The choice of Monday permits a long week end. It is "leisure" day rather than "labor" day and while the original title is still retained the trade union significance of the holiday has largely disappeared. But the international Labor Day now comes on the first of May. This was the date chosen by the Socialists for their demonstrations, but now that the Communists consider the Socialists to be conservative and bourgeois, left wing parties endeavor to make the day peculiarly their own.

In Communist literature there are some attempts to establish a connection between the Socialist Labor Day and the old May Day festivals. But the Socialist connection with this ancient festival is extremely nebulous. The Socialists probably thought that the old-time observances were a fitting precedent for a demonstration in behalf of the proletariat. In 1889 the Congress of the Second Socialist International designated the date for international celebrations and demonstrations. The holiday occurs by direct action of workers rather than by desire of employers. Instead of going a-Maying, millions of workers leave their factories or coal mines. The tramp of their feet and the sound of their voices singing "The Red Flag" or other songs, floods of Socialist oratory—all are designed to show the solidarity of Labor the world over.

Always the demonstrations are looked upon with distaste by governmental authorities. There is danger that the participants will be so numerous and their actions so extreme as to require the intervention of the police. Such action this year seems more likely than is ordinarily the case because unemployment is widespread in a number of European countries as well as in the United States. Good sense and restraint on the part of municipal authorities are to be hoped for. Violence to or detention of Communist agitators does not convert them from Communism. If such measures are more extreme than the occasion warrants they will defeat their purposes.

A Clamorous Minority

WHILE the latest census of the people of the United States has not yet been completed, it may safely be estimated that it will show a population of about 120,000,000. The able and aggressive head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment asserts that three out of every four citizens are opposed to prohibition. If that be true (which it is not), and if we estimate the number of adults in the country at 65,000,000, which would seem to be moderate, Mr. Curran's organization ought to appeal to nearly 50,000,000 of these. Imagination balks at contemplating the tremendous power which should be exerted by a well-disciplined organization of this character, having for its end the overthrow of the prohibition law, and the re-establishment of the forces of liquor in political and social power.

It is amazing, therefore, to find that so generously financed and so aggressively led a body of wet warriors was able up to last year to enroll in its ranks only 11,098 members. If Mr. Curran had not testified to this effect before the Senatorial Investigating Committee, no one could possibly have imagined that such was the fact. Surely never did 11,000 men make so prodigious a noise. From one end of the Nation to the other they have been proclaiming themselves the people of the United States, even as the historic Three Tailors of Tooley Street began their manifesto with the historic words: "We, the people of England." Strong drys have shuddered and turned pale at the thought of the tremendous power exerted by this association which, after camouflaging a little while with the appeal for light wines and beer, finally took courage from its huge numbers and proclaimed itself opposed to the prohibition amendment. And now it appears that the whole number of its members in 1929 in the United States was less than the number of saloons which existed in New York or Chicago before prohibition put them out of business.

But let us be fair. After thinking over the matter for a day, Mr. Curran came back to the committee with the statement that his association was growing rapidly. From the 11,098 of last year it has sprung to 122,407 this year. An impressive growth! But the detailed figures of the state memberships which foot up this total are not so impressive. No less than 110,000 of the new members come from the four states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. These states, because of their large urban populations, are notoriously wet. Because of the concentration of wealth within them they are also able to contribute lavishly to that large campaign fund which has enabled the association to make so prodigious a clamor throughout the United States. In the rest of the country its membership is trifling. In only one state does it exceed 1000, and in the great majority of the other states it is less than 500 each.

Obviously as a political force the association has importance only because of its fortunate situation for the collection of a large campaign fund. Let it be borne in mind, furthermore, that it is not a new organization, but has been in operation since 1919. In eleven years the impression which it has made upon the great mass of the people of the United States has not been such as to make its enrollment worth serious consideration as a political force. Its avowed aim is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. That repeal can only be effected by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the states. In forty-four of the states the membership of this ambitious organization is so small as to be politically negligible, and in the other four states its combined membership does not equal the vote of a single congressional district.

Nevertheless, this organization has exerted a singular influence upon public sentiment. Its pronouncements, put forth with the utmost positiveness, have received the widest publicity in the newspaper press which seems to have accorded to it a degree of authority to which it is in no wise entitled. No more extraordinary illustration of the apparent force of mental suggestion, the effectiveness of a constant reiteration of a half-truth or an untruth in shaping public sentiment has ever been presented. Futile as have been the endeavors of the managers of the organization to interest a large membership, they are to be complimented upon the skill with which they have exercised the art of propaganda, and the great measure of success which they have attained in their efforts to make the American press, at any rate, believe unwarrantably that a great mass of the people is demanding the repeal of the prohibition law. The true test of the organization's power can be made only in a nation-wide election.

Descendants and Ascendants

ALREADY the covered wagon has become a museum piece in America. Reproductions of the western stagecoach in miniature are being sold in department stores as household ornaments, alongside models of the Mayflower. A somewhat careless modernity makes little distinction between the comparative antiquity of both. Already the aristocracy of the Mayflower has a companion in the aristocracy of the covered wagon. In New England, descendants of transplanted Englishmen prefer to say, "My forefathers come over in the Mayflower," rather than "My ancestors came over with the Conqueror." It may be that on the Pacific coast descendants of transplanted New Englanders already prefer to say, "My people came out in a covered wagon."

So far there has been no heralding of "My family came West on the first railway train," yet it is quite possible that before many centuries some American may be heard to murmur, "My forefathers crossed the continent in one of the first airplanes, when it took a whole day." But even while we smile at the tendency to borrow glory from the past, we must recognize the value of great traditions, particularly where they encourage emulation of pioneer virtues. Reminders of the high purpose, hardships, fortitude and perseverance which have gone into the making of America can hardly come too often to those who must carry on with that making.

Two such reminders are the tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the centenary of the Oregon Trail, both of which are being celebrated this year. Every American who participates in these observances will in some measure make contact with animate history and gain appreciation of the courage and consecration which Puritan and pioneer manifested. In doing so he may be reminded that all the wildernesses in America have not been conquered and that trail-blazing qualities are still in demand. Those who display them are the true descendants of the pioneers. Indeed, the best descendants are also ascendants.

What a Crime Is This!

NOT long since there was published in a mid-western paper a picture of a lad with a broad grin on his face and so bright in appearance that at first glance it would seem it must have been for some outstanding achievement that he obtained the honor of being thus advertised. The picture showed him, moreover, holding close to his left side a cat.

In his upraised right hand was a cowboy lasso, that he was apparently just twirling for a throw. What can this smiling youth be doing? Perchance he has befriended the cat, and just uses the noose for boylike enjoyment. Ah, but the caption under the picture says differently. Listen, "Cats' Nemesis Captured." And there follow a few lines of description telling of a lad of twelve years who "is what might be called a cat rustler." The further description reads:

> On the Chicago prairies he rounds up stray felines and sells 'em to Northwestern medical school for $1 each. Catches fifty some weeks. His mother was fined $25 yesterday when an animal relief society complained of his activity.

In a news item was the further statement that this lad and his mother were arraigned "charged with collecting neighborhood pets" and selling them to the medical students of the university.

Who is to blame for this state of affairs? Not in reality the boy or his mother. Nor in a certain sense the students of the university. Rather, the party at fault is a thoughtless public that often does not choose to interest itself in the welfare of dumb animals until the question is forced upon its attention. Putting aside for a moment consideration of the horrible tortures to which such animals are subjected at the hands of laboratory experimenters, the fact that there is a well-recognized trade in the stealing and selling of pets should only need to be exposed in order to be corrected. And that there are organizations so unprincipled as to buy from utterly irresponsible sources, without troubling to investigate the origin of their purchases, pets to which their owners may have become deeply attached, is a sorry commentary upon the alleged sanctity of the American home.

Polaris Moves Into the News

COULD a poll be held to determine the best-known star, Polaris probably would be proclaimed by a large majority. Persons whose knowledge of astronomy is otherwise sketchy are sound on Polaris. Its relation to the Big Dipper endears it to those whose imaginations can compass this humble and familiar kitchen accessory (though more humble and less familiar than it used to be before families took to living in kitchenless apartments), yet balk at picturing the constellation as a bear. It has long been a symbol of constancy.

"I am as constant," says Julius Cæsar in a play with which every high school boy is familiar, "as the northern star, of whose true-fix'd and resting quality there is no fellow in the firmament." It was the earliest recorded guide for mariners. Imagining themselves turned around in a wilderness (as might happen during a vacation outing), many have found it reassuring to think that by knowing this star they could find their way out.

The simplest way of regarding Polaris is to think of it as directly above the north pole; and Peter Martyr, contemporary of Columbus, was probably mistaken when he wrote (as translated) that it was then "wel knowen that the starre which we caule the pole starre, or northe starre, is not the very poynte of the pole Artyke upon whiche the axes or extremities of the heauens are turned abowte."

News about Polaris is therefore of general interest. It appears by a recent newspaper item that the north pole and Polaris are approaching the commonly accepted ideal relationship. In 172 years from now Polaris will actually be at the "very poynte of the pole Artyke." If, as one so likes to think, the axis of the earth visibly stuck out, it would point at Polaris. Those who were just then looking at Polaris could say to each other, "Well, that won't happen again for another 26,000 years!" Describing a circle that number of years in circumference the axis of the earth will then for many centuries point less and less at Polaris, whose name will become a misnomer. For many centuries it will cease to be the North Star.

One may believe that this interesting event will be much in the newspapers, or whatever has taken their place, in 2102. Then as now, however, it will be only fair to Polaris to remember that the earth rather than the star is responsible for a changing relationship. In his high opinion of the true-fix'd and resting quality of Polaris, Cæsar seems to have been essentially right.

Editorial Notes

The Massachusetts Highway Department has put the road "tortoise" in the same class with the road "hog." But don't forget—it is quite possible with present-day cars, in fact it is very easy, to drive fast without being careless.

If, as an American jurist says, "News is the most effective of teachers," should not the publishers of its textbooks, the newspapers, see to it that only the fittest and best curriculum is presented?

An air university is to be opened outside Paris. It will have its own flying field and accommodate fifty students. Apparently the airplane is in the ascendant in France.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their gardens.

The Drama of London

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

THE curtain has fallen upon the London naval conference. It may seem odd to use a theatrical figure of speech (which is at the same time a journalistic cliché so outworn as to embarrass any self-respecting linotype machine) to describe a sequence of events which appeared to hold little of the dramatic. Seldom has an international conference proceeded with less verve and dash. Yet, oddly enough, the events which came to an end in St. James's Palace on April 22, in the cheering mellowness of an English springtime, fall naturally into episodic form: three acts, a prologue and an epilogue.

The prologue was swiftly unrolled in October, 1929, when Ramsay MacDonald and Herbert Hoover reaped the harvest of Anglo-American friendship which generations had sown. The labors of men and women of good will in both countries came to full fruition that Indian summer day beside a tumbling brook on the smoky hills of the Rapidan. In the prologue it was made clear that, whatever doubts and crises and perils might arise while the remaining acts of the play were unfolded, the piece would ultimately have a happy ending. So it was. The main task was done, Anglo-American agreement was secure, and even the tangles of formal international negotiations could not disturb it.

* * *

In Act I events move slowly. True, the curtain rises with a fanfare of trumpets and a roll of drums. The Royal Gallery of the House of Lords makes a setting of somber and impressive brilliance, and the pageantry which is English history brings to the naval conferees a vivid sense that they are actors in a living historical drama.

The scene soon shifts to St. James's Palace, to the hotels and lobbies where delegates congregate, to the drawing-rooms, to the gathering places of London. A period of uncertainty begins. The conference is finding its way. Its directors do not lead: they deliberately urge the players to learn to lisp by themselves. No sensational speeches, no commitments, no melodramatic soliloquies, are encouraged.

Only one actor, André Tardieu, knows his part. Another important character, Dino Grandi, states that he'll say no more than his one set speech: parity, parity and ever parity. Reijiro Wakatsuki also chooses a silent rôle. Even Henry L. Stimson is taciturn and cautious.

Act I is a long and dull performance. It drags. There is no sign of its ever leading to genuinely dramatic situations. Even the plot barely unrolls. Most of the audience consider the act as time wasted. And there is no sign of anything happening. Nobody will break the monotonous strutting of M. Tardieu up and down the boards. He alone has found voice and he alone in the end loses it. For M. Tardieu is called off the stage, back to his dressing room, to Paris, where his Cabinet falls. With it the curtain is rung down on an indecisive, disappointing, and even enigmatical first act.

* * *

But Act II is a delight to all connoisseurs of new styles in the best international drama. Two entirely new characters—but old friends—David A. Reed and Tsuneo Matsudaira monopolize the entire act. They sit in easy chairs, they sit on the edge of the table, they link arms and stroll up and down. And they discuss and probe and explore every possible way of solving the outstanding problems between their two countries. Finally in the end they reach agreement when no other method would have succeeded.

In the beginning their national positions were far apart. Gradually the exchange of ideas brought them closer together. Finally by an exercise of the most enlightened common sense they worked out an agreement which was as genuine a compromise, one ventures to think, as ever emerged under that name from international negotiations. When the audience found out what Act II was about—which happened nearly two-thirds of the way through—they were delighted. And at the end applause, save from a few irrepressible malcontents, was thunderous.

Act II and the prologue together furnished a complete play. But much more remained to be done. The amorphous and meaningless Act I had to be joined to the underlying purpose of the play and given point and significance. To Signor Grandi and M. Briand—who is now playing M. Tardieu's part—must be given an opportunity to speak their hearts.

* * *

Already there had been rumors, vague as a whisper in Act I and shouted off-stage in Act II, that a thing called a consultative pact could be employed to bring that restrained but stalwart actor, Mr. Stimson, more immediately to the front. He, himself, produced the consultative pact in Act III and thereby made possible nearly the whole of the act. It dealt entirely with political questions. The technicalities of tonnage which had so extensively preoccupied the actors before were forgotten. The Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaties, the Kellogg pact were now grist for discussion.

It may be questioned whether the leading actors, Messrs. MacDonald and Stimson, actually expected to bring their French and Italian friends into the front row for the finale. Such a result would have pleased them enormously, but being realistic men, perhaps they were trying chiefly to humor and conciliate their continental brethren.

This task was scarcely less important than bringing them into the treaty; perhaps in the end it may be a more valuable achievement. In any case it was successful. Both M. Briand and Signor Grandi came closer to Mr. MacDonald and closer to one another. M. Briand and Mr. MacDonald sang a charming duet based on a thing called Annex F in the Locarno Treaties. It was all perfectly delightful while it lasted and its echoes may be heard for a long time. But it was not the motif of the main plot, and in the end it had to be left to echo its way across the spaces where unwritten treaties go.

It was agreed that the three chief actors should write their own agreement in the center of the stage and that the other two should come in modestly and bow from the wings. Perhaps no other result could have been expected, for no other lines had been rehearsed. Preparations were made—had been under way since the unrehearsed and impromptu piece at Geneva—for the lines of the big three. France and Italy were forced to improvise their own speeches with no help in advance. Hence if they were halting, the producers had only themselves to blame.

* * *

Came the epilogue. An unobserved little actor, one Dwight Morrow, whose fame on other stages had been loudly acclaimed, stepped into the middle of this one. He drafted the treaty. And finally it was signed. The Americans, the British and Japanese were heartily pleased with their parts in the piece and with its conclusion. The French and the Italians were also pleased, even if they were a bit vague about it. They expect another day and another play at Geneva, and then their rôles will be greater.

So went events at London. After the preparation by the Rapidan came three episodes: the hazy beginning, the American-Japanese agreement, the political efforts to bring France and Italy into the treaty or, failing that, to bring them halfway and put them in the best of humors. Finally, at the end the formal drafting and signature.

And now the audience, which embraces all the peoples, may write its own criticism. It appears that the actors will receive what they have the right to expect: tolerance and appreciation, and in the end applause.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Mr. Coolidge Speaks Out"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial entitled "Mr. Coolidge Speaks Out," in the Monitor of April 17, reviewing questions of national importance as set forth by the former President in an article in the Cosmopolitan magazine, tends to emphasize the basic similarity between the workings of prohibition and the long-settled issue of slavery.

It seems incredible that in this day and age there is an element which would destroy a consitutional law even at the expense of overthrowing the National Government. Yet not so very long ago, within the walls of the Capitol at Washington, a spokesman for the wets declared at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee that unless their demands were granted, a civil war might be expected.

A fact which leaders of the aggressive minority aligned against the Eighteenth Amendment have thus far refused to face is that in asserting themselves in such violent and anarchistic terms the proposition upon which their arguments are founded loses whatever dignity or whatever significance it might otherwise have been proved to contain. Thus their attitude degenerates into an emphatic stand against national law and order.

It is logical to conclude that in effecting a reform in the use of intoxicating liquor—a form of slavery more subtle and far-reaching than that which involved the binding of 3,000,000 Negroes to servitude—determined opposition must be encountered. But the leaders among the wets flatter themselves, and certainly they overestimate the weight behind their claims when they revert to threats of civil war.

The most dignified term applicable to this proposed method of action on the part of the radical wets is guerrilla warfare, a method of fighting which during the Civil War was despised by nearly all but the lowest characters, who either deserted or failed to ally themselves with the armies of either cause.

Whatever course may yet be taken by opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment, the majority of the American people who stand for the strict enforcement of the law cannot fail to be inspired in looking back to Abraham Lincoln and reflecting upon his reaction to the Dred Scott case. American history affords no finer example of true citizenship.

As the leader of the Republican Party in Illinois, Lincoln said in reply to Stephen A. Douglas concerning the Supreme Court's ruling: "We think its decisions on constitutional questions, when fully settled, should control not only the particular cases decided, but the general policy of the country, subject to be disturbed only by amendments to the Constitution. . . . We offer no resistance to it." H. T.

Winchester, Mass.

Keeping State Enforcement Acts in Effect

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In New York State the state law providing for enforcement of the federal law prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors was repealed. As a result no officer of that State has authority from his appointing power to aid in enforcing the federal law. As the federal enforcement agencies are not adequate to cope with the enforcement problem without assistance from the states in which the law is to be enforced, a state's refusal to recognize the law and to co-operate in its enforcement practically amounts to nullification and lawlessness.

When a state like New York sets such an example, there is little wonder that the lawless element in Pennsylvania should clamor for repeal of the Snyder Act—the act providing for state co-operation in enforcing the federal law. It is most desirable that this state law remain in full force and effect. But inasmuch as the repeal of that law rests in the hands of the state Legislature and the State's Governor, and inasmuch as an effort is now being made to nominate and elect legislators and a governor not favoring the law, there is grave danger that it will be repealed unless the people who elected the Legislature and Governor responsible for the enactment of the law stay awake and vote on May 20.

There was a marked decline in the number of persons who registered and voted in the fall of 1929 as compared with the number who registered and voted in the presidential election of 1928. The issues raised in 1928 were not raised in 1929, but now they are being raised again. It behooves all possible voters in every state who favor the co-operation of their state in enforcing the federal law to inform themselves by inquiry as to when they should register, if necessary, so that when the time to vote comes they may and will be able to do so. H. EUGENE GARDNER.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comfort in Church Pews

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of the crusade which has been started for a reform in the furnishings of classrooms, substituting comfortable chairs—and even cushions—for the stiff, uncomfortable chairs and seats now in general use, why not extend the good service to a reformation of the seating facilities in churches, in so many of which the seats are very uncomfortable?

Indeed, if such reform measures are persisted in, who knows but that in time one may be as comfortable in church as in the theater? Or in other public gathering places, or our homes?

Let us have cushions in our classrooms and comfortable seats in our churches. MINNIE B. JONES.

Jacksonville, Ill.

"The Ethics of Youth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of March 20, entitled "The Ethics of Youth," which told of the "findings" of a woman journalist in charge of a "heart balm" page, syndicated in a group of newspapers, is interesting. Her testimony as to the moral status of the young people of today is welcome, and many of us will concur in the opinion expressed in the editorial that the morals of the younger generation are far sounder than frequent sensational statements would have us believe.

The editorial, however, contains an expression that rather grates on the ears of some of us who have been thoroughly trained in the American tradition that "class distinction" was one of the things discarded by our ancestors when they sailed from the Old World to the New.

While no doubt the writer made use of the term "middle class" as a convenient designation for that vast number of people who neither "surfeit with too much" nor suffer from a scarcity, but are "seated in the mean," yet a reference to "class" as applied to people of the United States seems out of place to me; and I do not believe that this aversion is a personal prejudice, but a deep-seated feeling shared by many.

The majority of Americans will probably agree with Sisley Huddleston's statement in his interesting and valuable series entitled "What's Right With America" that "in America there is a real equality of classes—or, rather, there are no classes in the sense in which the word is customarily employed." ANNE L. HITCHCOCK.

Los Angeles, Calif.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Law to Catch Up With Radio

AFTER taking testimony for nine months from the heads of the great radio, telephone, telegraph and cable companies of the United States, Senator Couzens, Republican, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Senator Dill, Democrat, member of the same committee, have produced between them a comprehensive and nonpartisan bill for the future regulation of communications of every sort. The prospect is that the bill will pass in substantially its present form. In brief, it proposes to set up a new body of rules to govern communications, just as the Interstate Commerce Act now governs the railroads.

The sweeping nature of the new legislation makes it difficult to summarize briefly, but among the more important proposals are provisions for a new Communications Commission, to supersede the Federal Radio Commission and to have supervision of wire companies as well as radio; a new system of allocating radiocasting stations by states rather than zones; new and more stringent regulatory provisions aimed at alleged monopolistic practices of the Radio Corporation of America, and a variety of other proposals which greatly extend the field of federal legislation to meet the challenge of the extraordinary recent development of communications.

In the lengthy committee hearings which led up to the present bill, witnesses time and again explained to the questioning senators that no law existed to cover specific situations which had suddenly sprung up. An instance of this character was the use to which the Radio Corporation of America had put its virtual monopoly of patents in the manufacturing field. Numerous witnesses testified that the parent company, manufacturing transmitting sets, protected its subsidiary companies, which engaged in the communications business, by refusing on occasion to sell or lease necessary apparatus to competing communications companies. The new bill would put a quick stop to such practices through a series of provisions dealing with the grant of licenses.

Other witnesses testified that at present there is no adequate authority to make the great wire companies co-operate in handling radio messages and radiocasts. Such authority is given to the proposed new commission. Another important provision is a substitute for the present clumsy "zone" system in allocating wavelengths. For all practical purposes, the present five zones would be abolished. Distribution is brought about by an arrangement which takes into account area, population and geographic location of the individual states, and that promises to be considerably more flexible than the existing system.

The new bill likewise takes wire companies into the fold of the commission's supervision and sets up adequate federal regulation, which, according to testimony of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, never has, and probably never could, exist while that body was in charge of the matter.

The new bill is not a single proposal, but a collection of them, ranging from new provisions by which radio cases may now, for the first time, be appealed to the Supreme Court, to rules for securing equality on the air for political discussions. Unquestionably many of the provisions will arouse heated argument, and some will be altered in the process of debate. On the whole, however, the comprehensive new document indicates the trend of the times, and gives a pretty clear picture of the future course which the Nation's handling of a complicated problem will take.

Going a-Maying: Communist Style

LABOR DAY for Americans comes in September. The first Monday in that month was so designated by congressional statute in 1894 and has been recognized by legislative action of all the states. It is a legal holiday. The choice of Monday permits a long week end. It is "leisure" day rather than "labor" day and while the original title is still retained the trade union significance of the holiday has largely disappeared. But the international Labor Day now comes on the first of May. This was the date chosen by the Socialists for their demonstrations, but now that the Communists consider the Socialists to be conservative and bourgeois, left wing parties endeavor to make the day peculiarly their own.

In Communist literature there are some attempts to establish a connection between the Socialist Labor Day and the old May Day festivals. But the Socialist connection with this ancient festival is extremely nebulous. The Socialists probably thought that the old-time observances were a fitting precedent for a demonstration in behalf of the proletariat. In 1889 the Congress of the Second Socialist International designated the date for international celebrations and demonstrations. The holiday occurs by direct action of workers rather than by desire of employers. Instead of going a-Maying, millions of workers leave their factories or coal mines. The tramp of their feet and the sound of their voices singing "The Red Flag" or other songs, floods of Socialist oratory—all are designed to show the solidarity of Labor the world over.

Always the demonstrations are looked upon with distaste by governmental authorities. There is danger that the participants will be so numerous and their actions so extreme as to require the intervention of the police. Such action this year seems more likely than is ordinarily the case because unemployment is widespread in a number of European countries as well as in the United States. Good sense and restraint on the part of municipal authorities are to be hoped for. Violence to or detention of Communist agitators does not convert them from Communism. If such measures are more extreme than the occasion warrants they will defeat their purposes.

A Clamorous Minority

WHILE the latest census of the people of the United States has not yet been completed, it may safely be estimated that it will show a population of about 120,000,000. The able and aggressive head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment asserts that three out of every four citizens are opposed to prohibition. If that be true (which it is not), and if we estimate the number of adults in the country at 65,000,000, which would seem to be moderate, Mr. Curran's organization ought to appeal to nearly 50,000,000 of these. Imagination balks at contemplating the tremendous power which should be exerted by a well-disciplined organization of this character, having for its end the overthrow of the prohibition law, and the re-establishment of the forces of liquor in political and social power.

It is amazing, therefore, to find that so generously financed and so aggressively led a body of wet warriors was able up to last year to enroll in its ranks only 11,098 members. If Mr. Curran had not testified to this effect before the Senatorial Investigating Committee, no one could possibly have imagined that such was the fact. Surely never did 11,000 men make so prodigious a noise. From one end of the Nation to the other they have been proclaiming themselves the people of the United States, even as the historic Three Tailors of Tooley Street began their manifesto with the historic words: "We, the people of England." Strong drys have shuddered and turned pale at the thought of the tremendous power exerted by this association which, after camouflaging a little while with the appeal for light wines and beer, finally took courage from its huge numbers and proclaimed itself opposed to the prohibition amendment. And now it appears that the whole number of its members in 1929 in the United States was less than the number of saloons which existed in New York or Chicago before prohibition put them out of business.

But let us be fair. After thinking over the matter for a day, Mr. Curran came back to the committee with the statement that his association was growing rapidly. From the 11,098 of last year it has sprung to 122,407 this year. An impressive growth! But the detailed figures of the state memberships which foot up this total are not so impressive. No less than 110,000 of the new members come from the four states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. These states, because of their large urban populations, are notoriously wet. Because of the concentration of wealth within them they are also able to contribute lavishly to that large campaign fund which has enabled the association to make so prodigious a clamor throughout the United States. In the rest of the country its membership is trifling. In only one state does it exceed 1000, and in the great majority of the other states it is less than 500 each.

Obviously as a political force the association has importance only because of its fortunate situation for the collection of a large campaign fund. Let it be borne in mind, furthermore, that it is not a new organization, but has been in operation since 1919. In eleven years the impression which it has made upon the great mass of the people of the United States has not been such as to make its enrollment worth serious consideration as a political force. Its avowed aim is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. That repeal can only be effected by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the states. In forty-four of the states the membership of this ambitious organization is so small as to be politically negligible, and in the other four states its combined membership does not equal the vote of a single congressional district.

Nevertheless, this organization has exerted a singular influence upon public sentiment. Its pronouncements, put forth with the utmost positiveness, have received the widest publicity in the newspaper press which seems to have accorded to it a degree of authority to which it is in no wise entitled. No more extraordinary illustration of the apparent force of mental suggestion, the effectiveness of a constant reiteration of a half-truth or an untruth in shaping public sentiment has ever been presented. Futile as have been the endeavors of the managers of the organization to interest a large membership, they are to be complimented upon the skill with which they have exercised the art of propaganda, and the great measure of success which they have attained in their efforts to make the American press, at any rate, believe unwarrantably that a great mass of the people is demanding the repeal of the prohibition law. The true test of the organization's power can be made only in a nation-wide election.

Descendants and Ascendants

ALREADY the covered wagon has become a museum piece in America. Reproductions of the western stagecoach in miniature are being sold in department stores as household ornaments, alongside models of the Mayflower. A somewhat careless modernity makes little distinction between the comparative antiquity of both. Already the aristocracy of the Mayflower has a companion in the aristocracy of the covered wagon. In New England, descendants of transplanted Englishmen prefer to say, "My forefathers come over in the Mayflower," rather than "My ancestors came over with the Conqueror." It may be that on the Pacific coast descendants of transplanted New Englanders already prefer to say, "My people came out in a covered wagon."

So far there has been no heralding of "My family came West on the first railway train," yet it is quite possible that before many centuries some American may be heard to murmur, "My forefathers crossed the continent in one of the first airplanes, when it took a whole day." But even while we smile at the tendency to borrow glory from the past, we must recognize the value of great traditions, particularly where they encourage emulation of pioneer virtues. Reminders of the high purpose, hardships, fortitude and perseverance which have gone into the making of America can hardly come too often to those who must carry on with that making.

Two such reminders are the tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the centenary of the Oregon Trail, both of which are being celebrated this year. Every American who participates in these observances will in some measure make contact with animate history and gain appreciation of the courage and consecration which Puritan and pioneer manifested. In doing so he may be reminded that all the wildernesses in America have not been conquered and that trail-blazing qualities are still in demand. Those who display them are the true descendants of the pioneers. Indeed, the best descendants are also ascendants.

What a Crime Is This!

NOT long since there was published in a mid-western paper a picture of a lad with a broad grin on his face and so bright in appearance that at first glance it would seem it must have been for some outstanding achievement that he obtained the honor of being thus advertised. The picture showed him, moreover, holding close to his left side a cat.

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> On the Chicago prairies he rounds up stray felines and sells 'em to Northwestern medical school for $1 each. Catches fifty some weeks. His mother was fined $25 yesterday when an animal relief society complained of his activity.

In a news item was the further statement that this lad and his mother were arraigned "charged with collecting neighborhood pets" and selling them to the medical students of the university.

Who is to blame for this state of affairs? Not in reality the boy or his mother. Nor in a certain sense the students of the university. Rather, the party at fault is a thoughtless public that often does not choose to interest itself in the welfare of dumb animals until the question is forced upon its attention. Putting aside for a moment consideration of the horrible tortures to which such animals are subjected at the hands of laboratory experimenters, the fact that there is a well-recognized trade in the stealing and selling of pets should only need to be exposed in order to be corrected. And that there are organizations so unprincipled as to buy from utterly irresponsible sources, without troubling to investigate the origin of their purchases, pets to which their owners may have become deeply attached, is a sorry commentary upon the alleged sanctity of the American home.

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"I am as constant," says Julius Cæsar in a play with which every high school boy is familiar, "as the northern star, of whose true-fix'd and resting quality there is no fellow in the firmament." It was the earliest recorded guide for mariners. Imagining themselves turned around in a wilderness (as might happen during a vacation outing), many have found it reassuring to think that by knowing this star they could find their way out.

The simplest way of regarding Polaris is to think of it as directly above the north pole; and Peter Martyr, contemporary of Columbus, was probably mistaken when he wrote (as translated) that it was then "wel knowen that the starre which we caule the pole starre, or northe starre, is not the very poynte of the pole Artyke upon whiche the axes or extremities of the heauens are turned abowte."

News about Polaris is therefore of general interest. It appears by a recent newspaper item that the north pole and Polaris are approaching the commonly accepted ideal relationship. In 172 years from now Polaris will actually be at the "very poynte of the pole Artyke." If, as one so likes to think, the axis of the earth visibly stuck out, it would point at Polaris. Those who were just then looking at Polaris could say to each other, "Well, that won't happen again for another 26,000 years!" Describing a circle that number of years in circumference the axis of the earth will then for many centuries point less and less at Polaris, whose name will become a misnomer. For many centuries it will cease to be the North Star.

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Editorial Notes

The Massachusetts Highway Department has put the road "tortoise" in the same class with the road "hog." But don't forget—it is quite possible with present-day cars, in fact it is very easy, to drive fast without being careless.

If, as an American jurist says, "News is the most effective of teachers," should not the publishers of its textbooks, the newspapers, see to it that only the fittest and best curriculum is presented?

An air university is to be opened outside Paris. It will have its own flying field and accommodate fifty students. Apparently the airplane is in the ascendant in France.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their gardens.

The Drama of London

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

THE curtain has fallen upon the London naval conference. It may seem odd to use a theatrical figure of speech (which is at the same time a journalistic cliché so outworn as to embarrass any self-respecting linotype machine) to describe a sequence of events which appeared to hold little of the dramatic. Seldom has an international conference proceeded with less verve and dash. Yet, oddly enough, the events which came to an end in St. James's Palace on April 22, in the cheering mellowness of an English springtime, fall naturally into episodic form: three acts, a prologue and an epilogue.

The prologue was swiftly unrolled in October, 1929, when Ramsay MacDonald and Herbert Hoover reaped the harvest of Anglo-American friendship which generations had sown. The labors of men and women of good will in both countries came to full fruition that Indian summer day beside a tumbling brook on the smoky hills of the Rapidan. In the prologue it was made clear that, whatever doubts and crises and perils might arise while the remaining acts of the play were unfolded, the piece would ultimately have a happy ending. So it was. The main task was done, Anglo-American agreement was secure, and even the tangles of formal international negotiations could not disturb it.

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In Act I events move slowly. True, the curtain rises with a fanfare of trumpets and a roll of drums. The Royal Gallery of the House of Lords makes a setting of somber and impressive brilliance, and the pageantry which is English history brings to the naval conferees a vivid sense that they are actors in a living historical drama.

The scene soon shifts to St. James's Palace, to the hotels and lobbies where delegates congregate, to the drawing-rooms, to the gathering places of London. A period of uncertainty begins. The conference is finding its way. Its directors do not lead: they deliberately urge the players to learn to lisp by themselves. No sensational speeches, no commitments, no melodramatic soliloquies, are encouraged.

Only one actor, André Tardieu, knows his part. Another important character, Dino Grandi, states that he'll say no more than his one set speech: parity, parity and ever parity. Reijiro Wakatsuki also chooses a silent rôle. Even Henry L. Stimson is taciturn and cautious.

Act I is a long and dull performance. It drags. There is no sign of its ever leading to genuinely dramatic situations. Even the plot barely unrolls. Most of the audience consider the act as time wasted. And there is no sign of anything happening. Nobody will break the monotonous strutting of M. Tardieu up and down the boards. He alone has found voice and he alone in the end loses it. For M. Tardieu is called off the stage, back to his dressing room, to Paris, where his Cabinet falls. With it the curtain is rung down on an indecisive, disappointing, and even enigmatical first act.

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But Act II is a delight to all connoisseurs of new styles in the best international drama. Two entirely new characters—but old friends—David A. Reed and Tsuneo Matsudaira monopolize the entire act. They sit in easy chairs, they sit on the edge of the table, they link arms and stroll up and down. And they discuss and probe and explore every possible way of solving the outstanding problems between their two countries. Finally in the end they reach agreement when no other method would have succeeded.

In the beginning their national positions were far apart. Gradually the exchange of ideas brought them closer together. Finally by an exercise of the most enlightened common sense they worked out an agreement which was as genuine a compromise, one ventures to think, as ever emerged under that name from international negotiations. When the audience found out what Act II was about—which happened nearly two-thirds of the way through—they were delighted. And at the end applause, save from a few irrepressible malcontents, was thunderous.

Act II and the prologue together furnished a complete play. But much more remained to be done. The amorphous and meaningless Act I had to be joined to the underlying purpose of the play and given point and significance. To Signor Grandi and M. Briand—who is now playing M. Tardieu's part—must be given an opportunity to speak their hearts.

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Already there had been rumors, vague as a whisper in Act I and shouted off-stage in Act II, that a thing called a consultative pact could be employed to bring that restrained but stalwart actor, Mr. Stimson, more immediately to the front. He, himself, produced the consultative pact in Act III and thereby made possible nearly the whole of the act. It dealt entirely with political questions. The technicalities of tonnage which had so extensively preoccupied the actors before were forgotten. The Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaties, the Kellogg pact were now grist for discussion.

It may be questioned whether the leading actors, Messrs. MacDonald and Stimson, actually expected to bring their French and Italian friends into the front row for the finale. Such a result would have pleased them enormously, but being realistic men, perhaps they were trying chiefly to humor and conciliate their continental brethren.

This task was scarcely less important than bringing them into the treaty; perhaps in the end it may be a more valuable achievement. In any case it was successful. Both M. Briand and Signor Grandi came closer to Mr. MacDonald and closer to one another. M. Briand and Mr. MacDonald sang a charming duet based on a thing called Annex F in the Locarno Treaties. It was all perfectly delightful while it lasted and its echoes may be heard for a long time. But it was not the motif of the main plot, and in the end it had to be left to echo its way across the spaces where unwritten treaties go.

It was agreed that the three chief actors should write their own agreement in the center of the stage and that the other two should come in modestly and bow from the wings. Perhaps no other result could have been expected, for no other lines had been rehearsed. Preparations were made—had been under way since the unrehearsed and impromptu piece at Geneva—for the lines of the big three. France and Italy were forced to improvise their own speeches with no help in advance. Hence if they were halting, the producers had only themselves to blame.

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Came the epilogue. An unobserved little actor, one Dwight Morrow, whose fame on other stages had been loudly acclaimed, stepped into the middle of this one. He drafted the treaty. And finally it was signed. The Americans, the British and Japanese were heartily pleased with their parts in the piece and with its conclusion. The French and the Italians were also pleased, even if they were a bit vague about it. They expect another day and another play at Geneva, and then their rôles will be greater.

So went events at London. After the preparation by the Rapidan came three episodes: the hazy beginning, the American-Japanese agreement, the political efforts to bring France and Italy into the treaty or, failing that, to bring them halfway and put them in the best of humors. Finally, at the end the formal drafting and signature.

And now the audience, which embraces all the peoples, may write its own criticism. It appears that the actors will receive what they have the right to expect: tolerance and appreciation, and in the end applause.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Mr. Coolidge Speaks Out"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial entitled "Mr. Coolidge Speaks Out," in the Monitor of April 17, reviewing questions of national importance as set forth by the former President in an article in the Cosmopolitan magazine, tends to emphasize the basic similarity between the workings of prohibition and the long-settled issue of slavery.

It seems incredible that in this day and age there is an element which would destroy a constitutional law even at the expense of overthrowing the National Government. Yet not so very long ago, within the walls of the Capitol at Washington, a spokesman for the wets declared at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee that unless their demands were granted, a civil war might be expected.

A fact which leaders of the aggressive minority aligned against the Eighteenth Amendment have thus far refused to face is that in asserting themselves in such violent and anarchistic terms the proposition upon which their arguments are founded loses whatever dignity or whatever significance it might otherwise have been proved to contain. Thus their attitude degenerates into an emphatic stand against national law and order.

It is logical to conclude that in effecting a reform in the use of intoxicating liquor—a form of slavery more subtle and far-reaching than that which involved the binding of 3,000,000 Negroes to servitude—determined opposition must be encountered. But the leaders among the wets flatter themselves, and certainly they overestimate the weight behind their claims when they revert to threats of civil war.

The most dignified term applicable to this proposed method of action on the part of the radical wets is guerrilla warfare, a method of fighting which during the Civil War was despised by nearly all but the lowest characters, who either deserted or failed to ally themselves with the armies of either cause.

Whatever course may yet be taken by opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment, the majority of the American people who stand for the strict enforcement of the law cannot fail to be inspired in looking back to Abraham Lincoln and reflecting upon his reaction to the Dred Scott case. American history affords no finer example of true citizenship.

As the leader of the Republican Party in Illinois, Lincoln said in reply to Stephen A. Douglas concerning the Supreme Court's ruling: "We think its decisions on constitutional questions, when fully settled, should control not only the particular cases decided, but the general policy of the country, subject to be disturbed only by amendments to the Constitution. . . . We offer no resistance to it." H. T.

Winchester, Mass.

Keeping State Enforcement Acts in Effect

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In New York State the state law providing for enforcement of the federal law prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors was repealed. As a result no officer of that State has authority from his appointing power to aid in enforcing the federal law. As the federal enforcement agencies are not adequate to cope with the enforcement problem without assistance from the states in which the law is to be enforced, a state's refusal to recognize the law and to co-operate in its enforcement practically amounts to nullification and lawlessless.

When a state like New York sets such an example, there is little wonder that the lawless element in Pennsylvania should clamor for repeal of the Snyder Act—the act providing for state co-operation in enforcing the federal law. It is most desirable that this state law remain in full force and effect. But inasmuch as the repeal of that law rests in the hands of the state Legislature and the State's Governor, and inasmuch as an effort is now being made to nominate and elect legislators and a governor not favoring the law, there is grave danger that it will be repealed unless the people who elected the Legislature and Governor responsible for the enactment of the law stay awake and vote on May 20.

There was a marked decline in the number of persons who registered and voted in the fall of 1929 as compared with the number who registered and voted in the presidential election of 1928. The issues raised in 1928 were not raised in 1929, but now they are being raised again. It behooves all possible voters in every state who favor the co-operation of their state in enforcing the federal law to inform themselves by inquiry as to when they should register, if necessary, so that when the time to vote comes they may and will be able to do so. H. EUGENE GARDNER.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comfort in Church Pews

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of the crusade which has been started for a reform in the furnishings of classrooms, substituting comfortable chairs—and even cushions—for the stiff, uncomfortable chairs and seats now in general use, why not extend the good service to a reformation of the seating facilities in churches, in so many of which the seats are very uncomfortable?

Indeed, if such reform measures are persisted in, who knows but that in time one may be as comfortable in church as in the theater? Or in other public gathering places, or our homes?

Let us have cushions in our classrooms and comfortable seats in our churches. MINNIE B. JONES.

Jacksonville, Ill.

"The Ethics of Youth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of March 20, entitled "The Ethics of Youth," which told of the "findings" of a woman journalist in charge of a "heart balm" page, syndicated in a group of newspapers, is interesting. Her testimony as to the moral status of the young people of today is welcome, and many of us will concur in the opinion expressed in the editorial that the morals of the younger generation are far sounder than frequent sensational statements would have us believe.

The editorial, however, contains an expression that rather grates on the ears of some of us who have been thoroughly trained in the American tradition that "class distinction" was one of the things discarded by our ancestors when they sailed from the Old World to the New.

While no doubt the writer made use of the term "middle class" as a convenient designation for that vast number of people who neither "surfeit with too much" nor suffer from a scarcity, but are "seated in the mean," yet a reference to "class" as applied to people of the United States seems out of place to me; and I do not believe that this aversion is a personal prejudice, but a deep-seated feeling shared by many.

The majority of Americans will probably agree with Sisley Huddleston's statement in his interesting and valuable series entitled "What's Right With America" that "in America there is a real equality of classes—or, rather, there are no classes in the sense in which the word is customarily employed." ANNE L. HITCHCOCK.

Los Angeles, Calif.